SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE CALCUTTA BENCH AND BAR.

take from the *Englishman* the following of the case in which a dispute occurred between the Calcutta Bench and Bar:—

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FIELD.)

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING OF A CASE DECIDED BY A DIVISION BENCH.

On their Lordships taking their seats this morning the following application was made by Mr. Branson (assisted by Mr. Gasper.) He said he craved permission to move his Lordship the Chief Justice alone. It was a matter, the moving of which his Lordship would he thought, see reason to acknowledge had impressed him with considerable nervousness and considerable anxiety, but it was a matter which he was instructed to bring before the Court, and which it was his duty to lay before the Court with as little comment as the occasion would allow him and with as little feeling and with as little pain as he might be able to state it. He was instructed to ask his Lordship the Chief Justice, in the exercise of his jurisdiction in this Court, to appoint a Bench to hear an application coming before the criminal jurisdiction of his Lordship's Court, which had not been heard, and which had been disposed of without a hearing. He did not appeal to precedent before he initiated his grounds because he felt that he need not refer to precedent, and that his Lordship's own strong sense of duty, and the past history of His Lordship's discharge of his duties in that Court, were in themselves a sufficient guarantee that he needed no appeal to precedent if he convinced His Lordship, as he trusted he would be able to do so, that the application was refused without the materials upon which that application was sought to be based, had been allowed to be placed before the Court; and, before the judges sitting on the Bench made the order, perhaps it would be best, inasmuch as in all these matters the memory of one who was sitting as an advocate might be tinged by the excitement of the occasion, that he should read the affidavit on which he made the motion, and after doing so he would content himself with a few comments upon it as might be convenient. The affidavit of W. Warde Jones, the attorney for the defendant, was as follows—

1. Edward William Ward Jones, Attorney-at-Law, of Bankipore, do make oath and say.

That I instructed W. Jackson and M. P. Gasper, Esquires, Barristers-at-Law, to appear before the Divisional Bench, consisting of Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Justice Prinsep, in support of a rule which had been issued by the said Bench on the petition of my client the said Moulvie Abdul Subban.

2. That the said W. Jackson, Esquire, and the said M. P. Gasper, Esquire, appeared on the 27th instant in support of the said rule.

3. That the Exhibit hereunto annexed, and marked A is an account of what transpired before the said Divisional Bench on the said 27th instant.

4. That I was present, before the said Divisional without interruption from the beginning to the end of the address of the said W. Jackson, Esquire, and heard and saw all that transpired during the said address.

5. That I believe exhibit A to be a true and faithful representation of all that transpired before the said Divisional Bench on the said occasion.

EXHIBIT A.

In the High Court of Judicature Appellate Side.

Before Mr. Justice Cunningham and Mr. Justice Prinsep.

In the matter of the petition of Abdul Subban.

Mr. Jackson and Mr. M. P. Gasper, instructed by E. W. Warde Jones, for the petition.

Mr. Kilby, Deputy legal Remembrancer, for the Crown.

Mr. Jackson opened. He said that this was an application for the transfer of a trial from the District of Patna. The petitioner had been charged with bribery, and he was apprehensive of not getting a fair trial at Patna on account of the strong local feeling existing against him. Mr. Jackson stated that the rule had been obtained under the misapprehension that the trial at Patna would be by jury. But this did not affect the application; for assessors are taken from the same class of people as jurors. After discovering his error, Mr. Jackson said that he had at once informed their lordships of the matter, and had, he understood, their lordships' full decided wishes that the rule which had been issued on his client's petition should not be withdrawn. After some further remarks from Mr. Jackson,

Mr. Justice Cunningham asked Mr. Kilby if Government really objected to the transfer.

Mr. Kilby.—Yes, my Lords. A number of Government officers and others were witnesses in the case, and great inconvenience would be caused to many persons by a transfer,

Mr. Justice Cunningham.—But Mr. Jackson's point is that the chances are that he will not get assessors who will fairly try his case. If he makes that out we should be inclined to interfere in the matter.

Mr. Jackson.—And, moreover, we say that the Judge of Patna has himself said that he will be glad if the case is transferred.

Mr. Justice Cunningham.—But is not that a reflection on the Judge?

Mr. Jackson—Not in the least, my Lords. I desire not to make the slightest reflection on the Judge.

Mr. Kilby then read a letter from the Judge, in which he stated that what he meant by saying that he would be glad if the case were removed from his Court was, that it was likely to be a long trial, and that by trying this case the rest of his work would be interfered with.

Mr. Justice Cunningham.—Well, Mr. Jackson, you have not by any means convinced me that you will not have a fair set of assessors to sit at your client's trials at Patna.

Mr. Jackson said he had not yet placed any of the facts on which he relied before the Court, and desired to read a petition which had been filed in one of the Courts at Patna by a number of powerful Zemindars of the district, who had nothing whatever to do with the matter which was before that court. This petition, Mr. Jackson contended, was a most improper one. It indicated the intense local feeling against his client, and was distinctly intended to prejudice a court of justice against his client in a matter which was at the time judicially before that court. Mr. Jackson then began to read this petition when he was interrupted by Mr. Justice Prinsep, who said: "But the Judge will take care not to have them amongst the assessors."

Mr. Jackson.—That would not be sufficient, I submit, for these zemindars are men who can influence a large number of people there.

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to read the petition in support of his application. He had read only the first paragraph, and a portion of the second, when Mr. Justice Cunningham, after a short consultation with Mr. Justice Prinsep, said "We cannot interfere, Mr. Jackson. The Judge of Patna will no doubt try the case with great care.

Mr. Jackson.—But your Lordships have not yet heard a single word of our affidavits.

Mr. Justice Prinsep said that he had read a portion of the petition.

Mr. Justice Cunningham said "We have heard you, Mr. Jackson. We cannot interfere." Mr. Jackson had not addressed the court more than ten minutes.)

Mr. Jackson with much warmth, said, "Very well, my Lords, your Lordships have chosen to dispose of a matter of the last importance to my client without hearing any of the facts in support of my application. Most of our facts are not contradicted by the other side; and I have two long affidavits in support of my contentions, which your Lordships have not allowed me even to read out. I sit down under protest, and I shall take care never again to appear before your Lordships."

That affidavit, Mr. Branson continued, he was instructed to say was a correct representation of what passed before the division Bench yesterday, and he would submit to His Lordship that every litigant in that Court, every person whatever who was charged with a criminal offence had a right, in any application made by him, to have the full facts upon which that application was based placed before the Bench which had to adjudicate upon it. Unless the judges were omniscient men, it would be impossible for them to do justice without having the facts before them on which justice was asked from them. This, it would appear from the affidavit, was not done in the case heard before the Bench. The client's petition was not placed before the Court, the client's affidavit was not read to the Court, the Court was not in possession of the facts on which the application was based that the trial should be removed from the jurisdiction in which it would naturally have come on, and be heard before another Bench in another district. The grounds for that application he would not place before his Lordship unless His Lordship invited him; he had the petition and affidavit and all the other materials in his hand; though he did not think he would be justified in moving on them before his Lordship. All he was addressing himself to was to ask that his Lordship, in the exercise of his jurisdiction, would be pleased, as the Chief Justice of that Hon'ble Court, to appoint a Bench to hear this application if the affidavit was true, and there was no reason to doubt it, if it was a true affidavit, then it was clear beyond all the possibility of doubt that the application had not been heard. It had as completely not been heard as if the Judge had simply said: "There are the papers, we decline to look at them, and we refuse the application." A judgment passed under these circumstances was an utterly null and void judgment; it was a judgment a judge passing it had no jurisdiction to pass. He did with confidence submit that the judgment passed on that application was a judgment null and void, a judgment which could not be supported which His Lordship, as the Chief Justice Court was entitled to say was [illegible] Lordship the [illegible] duty to their clients and where no injustice had been done. There was a division bench of this court constituted of two learned judges who, both before and after the matter to which he was about to refer, commanded universal respect and esteem. These two judges constituting a division bench, divided a number of criminal appeals in which no counsel was instructed to appear for the appellants and argue the appeal; the parties in those cases trusting that the court in the honest exercise of their judgment justice would be done to them by the judges appointed to hear their cases. There were a great number of such appeals put before this criminal bench by order of the Chief Justice. The judges thought they would discharge their duty by dividing those cases between themselves, one of them determining the judgment to be passed in each case, and the other concurring in the judgment of his colleague, the judgment being in all the cases signed by both the judges. In all these cases the parties had the judgment of one conscientious judge, to whom he was entitled to two. The then Chief Justice [illegible] the [illegible] Bench [illegible] that those judgments were null and void, as they were not pronounced by each of the two judges after hearing the case. He therefore set aside the judgments and heard them afresh by the division bench constituted by himself and another judge. These cases were heard in 1868-1869. When the privileges of litigants were concerned, when the lives and liberties of the subject and the privileges of the bar were invaded or were at stake, it was the duty of the Chief Justice to see that the administration of justice was maintained in all its integrity and that it was meted out to all alike. These cases, Mr. Branson submitted, formed an abundant precedent as to the authority of the Chief Justice. The further question was was the present a case in which the Court could interfere? Under the circumstances he maintained that this case was one in which his Lordship ought to declare the judgment of the Court below null and void as the then Chief Justice Sir Barnes Peacock did in the cases referred to. He came before His Lordship as the authority appointed to see that the administration of justice was preserved in its integrity and that equal justice was meted out to all, and that the bar and the pleaders who were all present might have the power of representing the interests of their clients before the several divisions of this Court. It would be an evil day for the country when the administration of justice sank to such a degradation that council were not allowed to plead and applications were rejected, and judges were to take upon themselves to decide cases without knowledge of the facts and the hearing of argument. The mazes of the law required searching out, and it would take a very adventurous man who presumed to be content to adjudicate upon all questions without the assistance of others. It was that this matter might be threshed out that he pressed this matter before his Lordship, and he said that an the affida[illegible] there was a perfect case for the considera[illegible] of his Lordship. The petition was not read; it contained a number of facts which ought to have affected the minds of the learned judges, and one of the judges said that if the counsel could make out those facts he would be entitled to the Court's interference and, having said, that he refused to allow counsel the opportunity of satisfying the Court of the truth of those facts, leaving him utterly without remedy.

The Chief Justice remarked that in the cases referred to the order of the Chief Justice and the practice of the Court was that two judges should hear and determine appeals. Instead of that the judges constituting the particular division bench took it upon themselves to sit apart, contrary to the order of the Chief Justice and the practice of the Court. Under those circumstances their judgments were null and void; the judges were constituting a Court contrary to the Chief Justice's order. But in the case to which the present application referred two Judges were sitting to hear the case, and as he understood Mr. Jackson was proceeding to meet his affidavit, to verify what had been said—and then he was stopped. There was a difference between the two cases.

Mr. Branson said in the former cases the judgments were signed by the two judges, though they were not heard by both of them. His lordship, no doubt, had directed that this Bench should be so constituted; that implied that they should hear the cases before them according to law—not that if there was a *prima facie* case for the prosecution, they might say they would not hear the defence. Would that not be so gross a departure from duty as to enable his lordship to say that their judgment was completely null and void.

The Chief Justice.—Suppose the Chief Justice was sitting with some judge, some [illegible] constituted by himself and they were guilty of the impropriety of which Mr. Branson complained. Who was to set the Chief Justice in order? Were these judges in the different position from a division bench constituted of the Chief Justice and another learned judge. Were the latter to be in so superior a position that they could not be called to order, although they constituted a division bench, like any other division bench in which the Chief Justice was not sitting. He conceived that if a Bench constituted by himself and another judge were to be guilty of a dereliction of duty, the proper course would be to apply to the Government. Why should a different course be taken in the case of a bench constituted of two other judges. That was the difficulty which presented itself to his mind. It was a matter which required the gravest consideration, and he should be obliged to Mr. Branson and those who were acting with him, and who must have thought over the subject, if they could show how the two cases were different.

Mr. Branson said the Chief Justice, by the constitution of the Court, had far greater power than any of the other judges.

The Chief Justice.—He had certain functions to perform such as constituting certain courts, but it was a question whether he could interfere with the discretion of those courts after he had formed them.

Mr. Branson.—In the cases which had been cited, could any of the other judges of the court have acted as the Chief Justice Sir B. Peacock then acted?

The Chief Justice thought any judge had a perfect right to say that those judgments were no judgments at all.

Mr. Branson conceived that none of the other judges of the court could have interfered in the matter unless the Chief Justice gave him authority to do so, they would have no inherent authority of their own such as was possessed by the Chief Justice. According to his instructions he believed there was a minute by Sir B. Peacock on record pointing out how his position entitled him to deal with such cases. There was an inherent power of correction of the various tribunals when there was anything in their action to render their judgment null and void. Suppose in a criminal appeal the judge of the court below had acquitted the prisoner on a charge of murder and the Government appealed. Suppose the defendant's witnesses clearly established an alibi. Suppose the Government appealed against that acquittal and the division bench solemnly ruled that the evidence for the defence could not be looked into, but only the evidence for the prosecution, would that not be held to be an invalid judgment? Could any distinction be drawn between that and the present one? If there were an inherent power of correction in his lordship to correct the errors of the divisional benches, he need not trouble himself to go further to ask if in the very highest authority they should find the remedy which his lordship suggested. They should have to appeal to the Privy Council unless circumstances were such that the Government have itself thought fit to interfere. But he confidently submitted that there was a power in the chief justice to correct errors of this class constituted by judges under his lordships presidency, and if that were so, this was eminently a case for his lordship to hear.

The Chief Justice.—If this were a judgment of a subordinate Court it would be a case under their jurisdiction where a man exercised jurisdiction improperly or refused to exercise jurisdiction. But suppose a judge on the original side of the court were to refuse to exercise jurisdiction in regard to [illegible] which he was bound to do ministerially what was to be done? That suggested itself [illegible] while ago in the English Department of the court. The judge presiding over that defendant refused to send a decree to be executed by one of the courts below after a decision by the Privy Council. The matter was brought up before him as Chief Justice, and he took the view that he had no option in the matter; he was bound to send the case to the court below as decided by the Privy Council. But suppose he did not, what then? It was a mere ministerial act, and he (the Chief Justice) held that the authority to set him right was the Privy Council.

Mr. Branson.—But this court was constituted by his lordship the Chief Justice to hear and determine cases. Suppose the judges forming a division bench did not hear, but determined without hearing. Then could not his lordship interfere?

His Lordship said he wished to be allowed to put this before Mr. Branson. Supposing two judges were sitting in the Queen's Bench division to hear cases, and they refused to hear some case. Had the Queen's Bench Chief Justice any right to say that their judgment was null and void?

Mr. Branson submitted that in the main and ordinarily you would have to go from Bench to Bench, and probably that would effect the object.

His Lordship said that he was speaking of a case in which two judges were sitting, and there was an appeal from the judges on a matter which was always heard upon affidavits, and the divisional Bench of judges refused to hear some affidavit read and upon that counsel got up and said: "Very well, if you will not hear the affidavit [illegible] nothing further to say." Could, under the circumstances a motion be made to the C[illegible] England to appoint a fresh [illegible] case?

Mr. Branson [illegible] Lordship [illegible]

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

THE following paper on "Mr. Grant Duff, M. P., at York House, Twickenham," appeared in the *World* of the 28th April 1880:—

Next door but one to the Orleans Club, in the house last occupied by the Comte de Paris, dwells Mr. Grant Duff, that is to say, if that clever member of the Liberal party can be fairly said to dwell anywhere. During the Session of Parliament the duties of the representative of the Elgin Burghs require his presence in London, and it was with the idea of uniting the advantage of a town and country house that he bought York House of the last of whatever remain of the French monarchy. Mr. Grant Duff is therefore at home at Twickenham when he is not making a tour in India, or travelling in Europe, or occupying his charming house on the bay of Biscay, overhung by masses of Bourbonville. Not the first Scot who has been everywhere and seen everything without lessening by one atom his love for his own roof-tree, Mr. Grant Duff has taken his pretty *pied-à-terre* in Middlesex, in great affection. A Balliol man, with his eldest son now at his old college, he has imbibed a keen love for historical association. France is a country dear to him, because every corner of it is as full of associations and relics, historic, prehistoric, and apocryphal, as Scotland itself, where every house beyond *bourgeois* dimensions has always its story, and generally its ghost. His dwelling by the Thames is one of the most interesting places near London.

The celebrated Chancellor Clarendon was, it is well known, fond of building, and owned not a little of his unpopularity to this passion. The splendid mansion in Piccadilly, the gardens whereof were laid out by John Evelyn, was declared to be built, not a little to overwhelm the fortunes of its founder, Clarendon, besides another country house, built himself a villa at Twickenham, which, notwithstanding the terrible condition of the roads, was even then at a convenient distance from London; and it was in this house that his grandchild, Queen Anne, was born. The present central block of the plain Jacobean building is the room in which the light was first seen by the beautiful women given by destiny to the fickle-hearted husband who had been [illegible] drunk and tried sober without anything being found in him. Betting two or three additions, in the worst possible taste, made during the French occupation, the room remains very much as it was when the proverbially defunct sovereign was born in it. The great escutcheon and the cornices are as they were designed for Clarendon, intact as the fine oaken staircase which conducts to them. York House has known many owners. Count Stahrenberg once dwelt here, as did Mrs. Anne [illegible] daughter of General Conway, to whom Horace Walpole left his studio, and who carried on [illegible] modelling at York House instead, in a studio which has since been swept away to make room for a conservatory on the side looking towards [illegible] Island, the tall of which appertains to [illegible] House. To the right is one of the ugliest [illegible] in the world. The preceding structure, [illegible] some coherent order of architecture, [illegible] but the tower—one Sunday morning, and [illegible] the inhabitants of Twickenham that [illegible] set to build one which should not fall. [illegible] that, aided by Sir Godfrey Kneller, [illegible] the world, they erected the present [illegible] ture. Luckily it is cut off by a [illegible] House, which, with its plain [illegible] white shutters, has the look [illegible] There is a pretty ferry across [illegible] end of Eelpie Island to [illegible] property of the stran[illegible] long ago, after living [illegible] time in a couple of [illegible]

Since the colla[illegible] tion, Mr. Grant [illegible] Grant Duff—a[illegible] occupied him[illegible] Oriental [illegible] home. Of [illegible] to be won[illegible] colouring [illegible] first to [illegible] tion. [illegible] [illegible] gaiety [illegible] In [illegible] mirable [illegible] cou[illegible] at[illegible]

CASE OF ADULTERY AT CALCUTTA.

At the Alipur Joint Magistrate's Court, on Monday, June 27, the case of John Wood vs. William B. Musgrove, was heard before W. H. Page, C. S.

This case, it will be remembered, originated in the Sealdah Police Court, and was fixed to be heard by Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur on this date; but another case, a counter one of a assault in which John Wood was defendant, had to be transferred from the same Court for trial by an European Magistrate, Wood having claimed to be tried as a European British subject in consequence of which Mr. Page, the Joint Magistrate with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, and as being altogether more convenient to all parties, Mr. H. Remfry instructed by Babu Choont Lall Ghose, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. H. Henderson, instructed by Mr. E. J. Fink for the defence.

Mr. Wood, after having been sworn, and having identified his wife, said that she was married on the 31st July, 1877, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, by the Revd. Fr. Lafont, and the marriage certificate was with his solicitor Mr. Remfrey. After the marriage he and his wife lived together. Witness knew Mr. Musgrove, who was introduced to him on the 1st of January, 1881, by his wife, and was a visitor. Witness and his wife lived at 41 Gorastan Lane at that time. They then removed to No. 19 Rubea Lane—at about the latter end of March Musgrove became a lodger in witness's house in Rubea Lane on the 9th April. Witness is a preventive officer, and his duties compelled him to be mostly on board at night as well as in the day. He was not at home from the 5th to 7th June, but was on board ship, and came home on the afternoon of the 8th, but did not find his wife at home. He searched for her and found the house she was living in—this was in consequence of information which he had received,—and he went there; it was Mr. Poulson's house, in Gorastan Bye-lane. Witness did not find his wife there, but met Mr. Poulson and had some conversation with him and came away. Witness gave information at the Thanah on the afternoon of the 8th, and laid a charge against Mr. Musgrove of enticing his wife away; subsequent to this, witness went hunting about after his wife with his servant till 12 o'clock at night but did not find her. The first information on which witness based the present charge was received from the nurse,—this was on the 10th at about 9-30 a. m. In consequence of what witness heard from the nurse he made enquiries from other persons. The enquiries were made on the 12th from Nobbo, the khitmudgar boy, out of witness's service now. On 13th more information was received from witnesses, viz. the malli, mehtrani, and bearer; of these none were then in service, having been discharged. Consequent on the information received, witness went before Nawab Abdul Latiff on the 14th and laid the charge. Up to that date he had a little idea that his wife had gone astray; by little, witness explained, that he meant not enough to proceed against her. Witness had no grounds to charge upon up to the 10th, no definite information. His wife and he had had lived on very good terms, except that she got him into debt and servants, and summonses were issued against witness, Wm. Wood, and he had been arrested twice on board the ship and his property attached four times for debts contracted by his wife, who had been running him into debt for the last 8 or 10 months, and though witness had paid many debts, there were more unpaid, and summonses had already been served on him. The last time witness saw his wife in his house was on the 4th June, and after that he got the letter produced in Court from her. He had, previous to the 4th June a conversation with his wife as to her leaving the house; this was after the attachment of his property, and he wanted her to go to St. Vincent's Home for three or four months until he cleared his debts, and furnished another house to which she could then come back.

Mr. Henderson here objected to the letter [illegible] to above being put in evidence, and stated grounds.

Mr. Remfry stated that the letter was [illegible] what "led up to Mrs. Wood leaving her [illegible]

His Worship overruled Mr. Remfry."

Mr. Wood continued,—On the 4th June, [illegible] last conversation I had with her before she left his home; she left his house at about 7 [illegible] ing she would go to St. Vincent's Home [illegible] made enquiries on the 8th to find out [illegible] had done so. He had not seen his wife [illegible] since the 4th. In consequence of the [illegible] received from the five persons witness had [illegible] to, he now charged the defendant with [illegible] away his wife and committing adultery [illegible] while he swore he never consented to [illegible] at the commission of the offence.

On Mr. Remfry putting in the [illegible] marriage, Mr. Henderson objected on [illegible] grounds, that it was not a public [illegible] merely a certificate signed by Fr. La[illegible] such had frequently been refused [illegible] cases where the charges were [illegible] or suits for divorce. The certificate [illegible] purport to be an entry in any [illegible]

Mr. Remfry referred the [illegible] the Evidence Act.

Mr. Henderson did not [illegible] Public Officer in the legal [illegible] tion.

Mr. Remfry thought [illegible]

The Court thought [illegible] ment on the point [illegible] witness's evidence [illegible] son [illegible] sent [illegible]

YANKEE INGENUITY.

It is with some amount of grim, if unrighteous, satisfaction that we record the success of a stratagem in which Yankee cuteness got the better of a monopoly—always fair game—which no doubt thought it had cleverly pinned its customer. The occasion was the Derby, when the sportsmen of New York were naturally anxious as to the result of the race. To gratify their desire, the Direct United States Cable Company undertook to clear the way for a message, providing it only consisted of one word. The condition was accepted, but, instead of wiring "Iroquois," the man who despatched the message sent "Tropertow." It had been arranged beforehand that the word should consist of the first three letters of the name of each successful horse; and by this means it was known in New York within a very few minutes after the race was run that Iroquois was first, Peregrine second, and Town Moor third.—*Iron.*

MARRIAGEABLE AGE.

If the year 1879 be taken as a fair test of the matrimonial habits and customs of English people, it would appear that the disproportion in age between husbands and wives is not usually very great, and that only in quite exceptional cases either spouse is old enough to be the parent of the other. From the statistics of the Registrar-General, it seems that the great majority of persons marry when they are within a few years' age of one another. Thus, the number of men who were themselves between 21 and 30, and who married wives also between 21 and 30, is about 70,000, or very nearly half of the total number married during the year. Moreover, of the 12,800 men who married in their nonage, hardly as many as 400 married women of more than 25; while, even amongst women, the proportion of minors who married old men is quite insignificant. If a rule were in existence prohibiting all marriages between persons one of whom was old enough to be the parent of the other, it would not, as it seems, have prevented more than about a thousand persons of each sex from making themselves happy. Drawing a line even at 15 years, and supposing that a disparity in age of this amount were a bar to matrimony, it is found that about 2,120 men would have been disqualified from marrying women younger than themselves, while 101 "middle-aged" women would have been similarly prevented from bestowing their [illegible] upon comparatively juvenile cavaliers. Turning to the general tables to those which tell of the widows and widowers, it will be found that the latter usually reach a tolerably advanced age before they venture to [illegible] time into the hymeneal contract—especially when with a widow. From 35 to 55 is the favourite age for widowers to marry widows; and there are almost the same number of bridegrooms found amongst them at each of the years included in these two decades. Those of the bereaved husbands who marry spinsters, are, however, much younger in their generation, and there are nearly 1,000 of them between the ages of 25 and 35, against only about 800 who marry widows.

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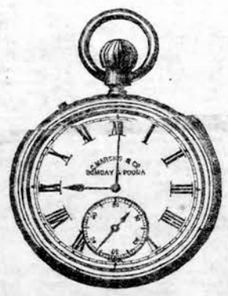
AND at Rs. 15, 18, and 20, are sold by all dealers, and we also sell them; but our experience of more than twenty years in the trade has shown us clearly that *there is no real economy in buying such articles*. We strongly recommend every one who wants to buy a Watch, and would like to have a trustworthy Time-keeper, to give at least Rs. 25. For this price we can sell a good SILVER HUNTING WATCH, winding with a key, or a GERMAN SILVER CRYSTAL FACE WATCH with keyless action and of excellent construction.

But to intending purchasers, who desire to possess a really FIRST CLASS WATCH, we wish to submit the following prices:—



	WITH KEYS.		KEYLESS.	
	Silver.	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
In Hunting Cases...	Rs. 40 to Rs. 80	Rs. 80 to Rs. 315	Rs. 55 to Rs. 160	Rs. 160 to Rs. 375
Half hunting	„ 45 to „ 85	„ 85 to „ 325	„ 80 to „ 180	„ 180 to „ 400
Crystal Face	„ 40 to „ 80	„ 70 to „ 320	„ 60 to „ 150	„ 200 to „ 375

And, in substantial German Silver cases, with crystal fronts, keyless action extra jewelled, and of superior finish, at Rs. 30, 35, 40, 45, and 50. These are guaranteed for two years, and will give satisfaction to the most difficult.

Repairs of Watches and Clocks by the most efficient European Workmen within the shortest possible time.

PALKEE, OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS.

Undoubtedly the best Clocks for the Indian climate—a fact that has been proved by the years of usage they have had, and the wonderful amount of rough wear they will stand.

C. MARCKS & Co. have always endeavoured to produce the best quality only of these Clocks, as those of an inferior make, sold at low prices, bring neither credit to the seller, nor satisfaction to the purchaser.

Our CYLINDER MOVEMENTS are all jewelled in 4 holes, and our Patent Lever movements are jewelled in 6 ho... Pallets also having jewelled facings. The higher qualities are fitted with Compensation Balance Wheels, and every care to secure that perfect accuracy which is indispensable to correct and satisfactory performance. We quote prices as follow...

Miniature Palkee Timepiece;
Cylinder movement, 4 holes, jewelled, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. high .....Rs. 60

Ditto ditto best quality, $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. high .....Rs. 70 to Rs. 100

Palkee Timepiece ...Rs. 55 to Rs. 90

Palkee Clock, striking the hours and half hours .....Rs. 90 to Rs 120

Full Size Palkee Clock,
the hours, and half hours; lever esca... with Alarum .....Rs. 100 to ...

Ditto ditto striking on Gong .....Rs. 130 to Rs. 200

Ditto ditto chiming the quarters,— ... manufactured article .....Rs. 175 to Rs. 225

Ditto ditto with nickel and gilt frames, alarum, engraved front, centre seconds, and repeating movement, very best quality made, from.....Rs. 160 to Rs. 225

Each CLOCK is furnished with an external Case of the best Morocco Leather, lined with velvet, and fitted with Lock Spring and Leather Strap Handle.

These Clocks form an elegant and useful Wedding Gift.

We undertake the renovation and repair of every description of Palkee Clocks, and guarantee first-class workmanship.

We also keep a large assortment of Marble, Alabaster and Gilt Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, Regulators, Ship and Office Clocks, Singing Birds, &c., at prices varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,300.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. | **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** | **1, East Street, Poona.**

GOLD WATCHES

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CHEAP, WHOLESALE from **Rs. 50.**

CHEAP, RETAIL to **Rs. 1,000.**

MR. E. CHARPIE beg... in general, that h... GOLD WATCHES OF... CONSTRUCTION... BE EXCELL...

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER" and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit.....	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8

NOW READY.

"SERIOUS REFLECTIONS"

AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BY THE LATE

EORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY,

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME

OF

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

...s; Demy 8vo.; Cloth-bound.

Price Rs. 2-8,

...BE HAD AT

...*ETTE OFFICE.*

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-M...RTIAL

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the ... of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will ... application forward a set of our ...tent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

Artificial HUMAN EYES in ALL SHAPES and COLOURS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article in the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

NUBIAN BLACKING ... the most economical one; application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING ... especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING ... is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING ... is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
...UBIAN BLACKING ... preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
...IAN BLACKING ... is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
...N BLACKING ... gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
... BLACKING: ... polishes instantly, without brushing.
... BLACKING ... is suitable for ladies', gentlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to Varnish; also boots, harness, and military accoutrements, &c.

...DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

...MARSHALL & BURTS...
...OOTS.
...LONDON TO INDI...
...N'S BOOTS.
Superior in style and excellent in ... Finest quality we can produce. ... 33s.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 23.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*" 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs, innocent in its use ... acknowledged by the Highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vital Fluid, by its wonderful ... the essential constituents ... and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to ... highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Extraordinary Wear and Tear of Life, resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not one good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

...these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country, in ... freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men ... known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

...PHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export ... Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

...SS the name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, ... British Government Stamp, with the words ... by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable ... A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

...AUSTRALI...

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,085—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

For Coast and Calcutta.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,030 Tons, on Wednesday, 6th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

For Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

THE S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Mangalore, Cowdur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohamerah, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

For Kurrachee direct.

S. S. BURMAH, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1881, at 11 a.m.

For Aden, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Inhambane, Quillimane, and Delagoa Bay.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

For Queensland.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

Calcutta to Rangoon.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

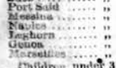
N.B.—Exports.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received on and bills of lading granted in exchange at the office of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

Imports.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bill of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 30th June, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA on the 25th	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each Month.		

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150		Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 90
Port Said	„ 300	„ 240	Including Wines.	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140
Marseilles	„ 530	„ 350		„ 140

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Baggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

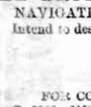
Cheap fares Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1881.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
S. S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2,042	220	26th July.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Trieste (via Port Said)	375	205	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Aden	300	210	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stuck, 1,982 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 2nd July, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27th, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
HYDAE HALL	O. Lloyd	2,709	400	2nd July
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	16th „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	30th „
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Vernik	2,200	300	13th Aug.
TENTHAM HALL	Shaw	2,100	300	27th „

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 27th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SIAM	3293	500	A. H. Johnson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2927	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2962	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3000	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2989	400	A. C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers for [illegible] and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 800	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PERA	3930	600	W. D. Anderson	1st July.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th „

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

S. S. SPEKE HALL has arrived from Liverpool, and discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS,

BY THE

POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(Established 1867)

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.,
With Agents in all the principal towns in the world.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies :—

British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.
And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boarding in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of 90 words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a persoual requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article procured for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JUST LANDED IN PRIME CONDITION.

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS'S BREWERY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD ... Rs. 30 per kilderkin.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLTON WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "Carlton" Club.

Carlton Club, 1875,
December 20.

Messrs. R. Mathews & Compy.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being most excellent.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "Carlton" Whiskies that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
Shippers.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
Col. J. D. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WATERLOW and SONS STYLOGRAPHIC SELF-INKED PENS, Gold mounted in Pockets. Price, Rs. 14-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOW READY.

THE PLANTS AND DRUGS OF SIND, being a Systematic Account, with Description of the Indigenous Flora, and Notices of the value and uses of their products in Commerce, Medicine, and the Arts. By James A. Murray, Curator, Karachee Museum. Price, Rs. 5 to Subscribers up to 31st July ; Rs. 7 to Non-subscribers ; Packing and Postage extra. EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BOMBAY.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.

PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 6th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

SPECIAL USEFUL REMEDIES.

NUTRITIVE ESSENCE OF MEAT WITH CINCHONINE AND IRON. An excellent Nerve Tonic and Strengthening Medicine ..... Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 2

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME, possessing curative qualities for Wasting Diseases ..... Rs. 1-0

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Recommended for the Diseases of the Chest and Lungs ..... Rs. 1-0

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA used with great success in general weakness, slow Fever, Enlarged Spleen, &c. ..... Rs. 1-4

FINEST PALE COD-LIVER OIL, approved as the best of its kind ..... As. 8, Re. 1, and Rs. 1-4

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. A remedy against Cough, Cold, Pthysis and Consumption ..... Rs. 1-0

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OR ESSENCE OF [illegible] PANAMA [illegible] SARSAPARILLA [illegible] fies Blood ..... Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 3-8

NUTRITIVE FLUID EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MUTTON. Highly Nutritive and Sustaining in all cases of Prostration and Exhaustion.

Extract of Meat ..... As. 12 and Rs. 1-4
Mutton ..... Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-12

NUTRITIVE EXTRACT OF CHICKEN made entirely from the Flesh and Bones of the Domestic Fowls, Rs. 2-0.

PULMONIC BALM. A never failing Vegetable Remedy for Coughs, Cold, &c ..... As. 8 and Re. 1-0

B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
12, MEDOWS STREETS, FORT BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 586 of 1878.

JETTIBAI, widow, heir and legal representative of the late HURRY DEWCHUND, Hindoo, residing at Doongry, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

THUCKER NARRON SEWJEE and BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Vudgaddy, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of April, 1879, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Four Hundred and Eighty-Seven for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by an alias warrant of sale, dated the thirteenth day of May, 1881, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of PRAGJEE NARRONJEE, LALJEE NARRONJEE, COVERJEE NARRONJEE and MANBAI, widow, the heirs and legal representatives of the defendant, Narronjee Sewjee, deceased, in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mandvee, in Nesandaree Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east by a lane called Nesandaree Road, on the west by the sweeper's passage or lane, and on the south by the property of Hurry Bhanjee, and on the north by the property of Hazaribai, widow of Hajee Sajan Dossal, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and the said house and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the defendant, Narronjee Sewjee.

Secondly.—All that piece of parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Coombharwada Cross Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1321, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Manockbai, widow of Nagjee, on the west by the house of Bibi Jhanjee, on or towards the north by said Coombharwada Cross Row, and on the south by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were in the occupation of the late Narronjee Sewjee, and now in the occupation of his tenants, the property of the defendant, Narronjee Sewjee.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 5th day of August, 1881, at the times and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said alias warrant of sale, put up for sale by public auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Pragjee Narronjee, Laljee Narronjee, Coverjee Narronjee, and Manbai, widow, the heirs and legal representatives of the defendant, Narronjee Sewjee, deceased, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m.

The following is a list of the rights, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—

1. Ruttonsey Jadowjee and Doongersey Jadowjee claim to be entitled to the property secondly above described under an agreement in the Goojarati language made on the 11th day of October, 1875, between the said claimants and Narronjee Sewjee (since deceased), and registered in the office of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvee, whereby the said Narronjee Sewjee agreed to sell the said property to the said claimants in consideration of the sum of Rupees Twenty-two Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-five, of which the said claimants allege they have paid Rupees One Thousand as earnest money to Hurry Bhanjee on behalf of the said Narronjee Sewjee.

2. Hurry Bhanjee claims to have a charge of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand One Hundred and fifteen, annas twelve, and pies eleven with further interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum from the 13th November, 1879, and about rupees five hundred, the amount of costs of repairs done by the said Hurry Bhanjee to the property firstly above described, subsequently to his lodging his statement of claim herein in the Assistant Commissioner's Office, and also of such bills of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Collector of Land Revenue relating to the said firstly described property as have been paid by the said Hurry Bhanjee, also subsequently to his lodging the said statement of his claim upon the two properties above described by way of legal or equitable mortgage secured by the deposit with him of the title deeds of the said properties.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Pragjee Narronjee, Laljee Narronjee, Coverjee Narronjee, and Manbai, widow, the heirs and legal representatives of Narronjee Sewjee, deceased, to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Pragjee Narronjee, Laljee Narronjee, Coverjee Narronjee, and Manbai, widow, the heirs and legal representatives of Narronjee Sewjee, deceased, have no saleable interest, whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 1st day of July, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE AND DAYABHOY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE BEST, PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS

MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONDE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 3, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness ("as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

WILL COMMENCE MONDAY, 4TH JULY.

We shall then offer the following goods at greatly reduced prices

Woollen Dress Materials.

Striped Winsey	Reduced to Re. 0 4 per yard.
Brocha Mohair	Reduced to „ 0 4 per yard.
Jardiuiere Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 4 per yard.
Cordora Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Bird's Eye Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Brocade Lustre	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Plain Lustre	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Striped Tweed	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Plain Poplin	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Crape Tweed	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Orleans Stripe	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Black & White Checks	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Diagonal Sateen	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Pompadour Twill	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Baden Sateen	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Sciena Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Tartan Cloths	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Coygacht Checks	Reduced to „ 0 10 per yard.
Byzantine Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 10 per yard.
Clysdale Checks	Reduced to „ 0 10 per yard.
Queen Anne Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Rampore Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Imperial Stripes	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Royal Serge	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
French Beige	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Duchess Brocha	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Herring Bone	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Estemene Serge	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.
French Beige	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.
Damassic Cloth	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.

Coloured Washing Materials.

English Prints	Reduced to Re. 0 6 per yard.
Pompadour Prints	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Oatmeal Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Pompadour Cretonne	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Galatea Stripes	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Foulardines	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.
Pompadour Sateens	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.

White Washing Materials.

Kana Kana	Reduced to Re. 0 6 per yard.
Basket Cloth	Reduced to „ 0 6 per yard.
Brilliants	Reduced to „ 0 8 per yard.
Damassies	Reduced to „ 0 12 per yard.

SOILED KID GLOVES,
4 As. per pair.

WHITE SWISS EMBROIDERY,
2 As. and 5 As. per yard.

BLACK SILK RIBBON VELVET,
½ in. 2 in. Re. 1 per piece, 18 yards.

COLOURED SARCENET RIBBONS,
White, Blue, Violet, Green,
2 As. and 4 As. per yard.

HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Rs. 5-4 and Rs. 6-12 per doz.

FLANNELS.

White Welsh	Reduced to Re. 1 0 per yard.
White Saxony	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.
White Lancashire	Reduced to „ 1 0 per yard.
Scarlet Saxony	Reduced to „ 1 8 per yard.

LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
Sizes—Small Ladies, Ladies, Large Ladies.
Reduced to Rs. 2 each.

WARM SHAWLS, 2 yards square.
Colours Plain Drab, Grey, Brown.
Reduced to Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10-0, Rs. 15-0 each.
GREAT REDUCTION IN GENT'S HOSIERY.

Millinery Department.

STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
from 4 annas each.
FELT BEAVER HATS, NEW COLOUR,
from Rs. 2-8 each.
TRIMMED STRAW MILLINERY BONNETS,
from Rs. 4 each.
FRENCH FLOWERS AND WREATHS,
from 2 annas the spray.
FANCY WINGS AND FEATHERS,
from 2 annas each.
PLAIN AND FANCY FANS,
from Re. 1 each.
MOURNING AND HALF-MOURNING FLOWERS
CHILDREN'S HOLLAND PINAFORE,
from Re. 1 each.
LADIES' WARM COSTUMES,
CLOTH MANTLES AND JACKETS,
MORNING AND TEA GOWS,
at a great reduction.

UMBRELLAS.
Brown Zanella, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 3-8 each.
Brown Zanella, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 4 each.
Brown Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 5 each.
Violet Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 9-8 each.
Green Silk, Mounted Handles,
Reduced to Rs. 9-8 each.

PARASOLS, LAWN,
Lined, Embroidered, Lace Borders,
Reduced to Rs. 5-8 each.

FURNISHING.

SOILED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
Greatly Reduced.

Length	Width	Price.
7 ft. 6 in.	by 7 ft. 6 in.	Rs. 8 8 Rs. 10 0 each.
9 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 9 8 „ 10 8 „
13 „ 6 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 13 8 „ 17 8 „
18 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „ 35 0 „
21 „ 0 „	by 7 „ 6 „	„ 30 0 „ 40 0 „

COLOURED TABLE COVERS,
2 yards square, Embroidered Gold,
Green, Crimson, Maroon, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 each.

LACE CURTAINS.

Length	Width	Price.
3½ yards.	58 inches.	Rs. 6 8 per pair.
3½ „	58 „	„ 7 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 8 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 10 8 „
4 „	58 „	„ 11 8 „

LENO CURTAINS.

3½ yards	42 inches	Rs. 7 8 per pair
3½ „	50 „	„ 8 8 „

TURKISH TOWELS,
Re. 1-8, Re. 1-12, Rs. 2 per pair.
HONEYCOMB TOWELS,
Reduced to Re. 1-4 per pair.
FURNITURE CHINTZ,
Reduced to 4 As. and 8 As. per yard.
FURNITURE CRETONNES,
Reduced to 6 As. and 12 As. per yard.
FURNITURE DAMASK,
Reduced to 8 As. per yard.
FELT CARPETTING,
Reduced to Rs. 2 per yard.

PATTERNS, POST FREE ; TERMS, NETT CASH.

N.B.—All orders must be accompanied with a remittance payable in Bombay with an addition of 4 As. for packing.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD have received their stock of the above, consisting of Coats, Caps, and Leggings, and gentlemen requiring a really good Waterproof suit are invited to inspect them. All garments are cut from our own patterns, and they are proof against the heaviest tropical rains.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
A good useful Coat	10	0
A very superior one	24	0
Double Texture, fine, light and durable	28	0
The "Kensington Wrapper," the stoutest and best Waterproof made	38	0
Light Waterproof Inverness Capes	15	0
Do. do.	24	0
Waterproof Cloth Coat of very superior make and finish	40	0
Do. do. finest quality	42	0
Waterproof Leggings, per pair	5	8
Officer's Regulation Waterproof Cloaks	40	0

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
No. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE above Theatre is now available for European or Native performances. For terms apply to the Clerk in charge.

CLAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CLAN RANALD 2,100 tons, will sail for Liverpool direct on or about the 16th instant. Passage money Rs. 450.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

COOPER AND COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DE LA RUE'S
IMPERIAL TREASURY STAT

...ntonjee Jeewraj; ...2,92,400. The Char... ...drums turpentine. Look ...drums turpentine, Nuzerally ...cases aniline dye, Bell, Brandenberg.

...16 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
...la (s)—25 casks arsenic, Joosub Oomer.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—25 cases brandy. Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cypromene—495 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co
Parkfield—150 bales hemp, Toolsedass Mowjee.
Rydal Hall (s)—46 bales wool, Dewjee Vyssonjee ; 30 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum ; 45 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 375 cwts wheat, Jugjeewan Shamjee ; 32 bales wool and 18 bales rags, Petly and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 5,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 26 cwts indigo, Khutoimull Toolaram ; 218¾ cwts myrabalams and 35 bales cotton Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Britten Hall (s)—3,200 cwts wheat and 30 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

175-polar—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Storm Queen (s)—7,188 cwts linseed, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 300 cwts wheat, Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brautford City (s)—300 cwts horns, A. Blascheck and Co.
Sestos s—1,969 ¼ cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Lulzier and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Belline (s)—48 cwts gingelly seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s)—7 cwts ivory, Ladhabhoy Tarmahamed ; 3 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 28 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 15 bales twist, S N. Talatee and Co ; 6 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 115 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Goolabrai Mugunchund.
Hungaria (s)—15 chests opium, Pestonjee Rustomjee ; 15 chests opium, Pumalall Chimmonee ; 15 chests opium, Joovarimull Sewnaran ; 8 chests opium, Hajee Mahamad ...

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s)—132½ chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, Soorujmull Somranadass ; 12½ chests opium, Seeram Sewdutroy ; 15 chests opium, Ramsook Motilall ; 5 chests opium, Goolraj Singhanee ; 2 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 2 chests opium, Hurdyal Redurmull ; 46 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 74 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 54 chests opium, Joharimul Shawurmull ; 87½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 8 chests opium, Khetseedass Hurmookrot ; 7 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungulchund ; 8½ chests opium, Guneshlall Shobhagmull ; 21 chests opium, Guneshdass Crushagee ; 5 chests opium, Abram Ezra and Co.
Hungaria (s)—5½ chests opium, Budridass Srikison ; 5 chests opium, Roogonath Jugonath ; 10½ chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass ; 1 chest opium, Sumruthoroy Khetseedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Alexander, Major, R. A., on leave, from Barrackpore.
Battie, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Andrews, Captain, 2-11th Foot, on leave, to England.
Hailes, Captain, Dy. Asst. Qr.-mr.-Genl., on leave, to England.
Alexander, Major, R. A., on leave, to Australia.
Battie, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Australia.
Shortt, Surg. Major, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, July 1, 1881.

1. With the kind permission of the Officer Commanding 4th King's Own Regiment, the range at Colaba will be available for practice on Tuesday and Friday evenings in each week, commencing from Tuesday next, the 5th July. Members must be careful that the look-out points, &c., are properly posted before beginning firing.

2. Members wishing to take their rifles and accoutrements from head-quarters can do so from Saturday next, the 2nd inst. It is requested that members will come themselves, if possible, so as to sign for their arms and accoutrements, and if they cannot possibly do so, to send their names and residence, so that a letter from head-quarters may find them at any time.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT.
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

323-79—Shapurjee and T.—Muggon Gungaram vs Kessowjee Roopjee—Nanu and H.—Part heard.
660-78—J. Macfarlane—Joosub Hajee Mahomed vs The Fleming S. and W. Co. Ardesir and H. and C. and H.—Part heard.
489-80—In person—Manockjee Sorabjee Powvalla vs Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed.
7-81—Janardhan and H.—Mcarjee Poonja vs Bhimjee Girdhur—J. Macfarlane.
562-79—Shapurjee and T.—Khema Bhaichund and others vs Joosub Hajee Rahimtoola.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

261-80—Tyabjee and D.—Girwardass Govindass and another vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—Chalk and W.—Part heard.
479-80—Chalk and W.—Narayen Crustna Laud and others vs Jairumjee Govindass.
153-81—H. Sayan—Bai Labat vs Fazul Nensey—In person.
155-81—Payne and G.—Ruttonjee Bezonjee and others vs Homanjee Eduljee and others—T. and R. and M. H. Khan.

SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND 1873).

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, general debility, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." AGENTS WANTED.

EX S. S. POLLUCE.

ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron-framed square PIANOS in solid Walnutwood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Solid square..... Rs. 675
Ditto sympathetic..... „ 750

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COLES—June 26th, at Mandla, Central Provinces, the wife of F. E. Coles, District Superintendent, Police, of a son.
POPE—June 24th, at Chittoor, North Arcot, the wife of T. H. Pope, M. B., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

DEATHS.

BREHON—June 18th, at Calcutta, Captain G. Brehon, 17th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry, aged 38 years.
LAWES—June 27th, at Coimbatore, Ernest Kelsall, son of the Rev. and Mrs. W. Weston Elwes, aged 11 months.
LOW—June 26th, at Simla, of dysentery, Major I. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner of Partabghur, Oudh.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"Rayronde."—Declined, with thanks.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1881.

THE question of building a new Municipal Hall and Municipal offices is a very important one, especially at a time when the demands on the Municipal treasury for water-works, drainage, and other purposes are unusually heavy. Bombay has made great strides in Municipal improvements of late ; but she is still far behind the second and third-rate cities of the West, and she is not yet in a position to indulge in luxuries. One has only to take a walk or a drive through the native town before eight in the morning to be sickened by the sights and ...which cannot be avoided, not only from carts and baskets taken through the streets which every one is forced to pass, but from the smells from the gullies between the houses, and from the drains which fill the air with blood-poison. To talk, therefore, of the luxury of a Municipal building constructed at the taxpayers' expense, when so many sanitary and other improvements are calling for attention, is a grave error. There are many ways in which this two-and-a-half lakhs could be spent which would benefit the inhabitants infinitely more than a gorgeous Municipal building. We say two-and-a-half lakhs, but, if we start with an estimate of that sum, we may safely put the expenditure at three-and-a-half lakhs. Did such a building ever fail to cost 20 to 50 per cent. more than the estimate ? Then, from Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's remarks in the Town Council, when introducing the resolution, he would appear to be uncertain whether or not the land would need to be paid for. When Government insisted on payment for unproductive land at Malabar Hill for the purpose of a reservoir is there any probability that they will give without charge land on the Esplanade for an article of luxury like a Municipal Hall ? We believe that it may be safely reckoned that four lakhs will not be too much to cover the cost of the proposed building, with land and all fittings. If this be so, then Mr. Nowrojee's saving of Rs. 5,500 a year disappears, and an extra annual expense is thrown upon the Municipal tax-payers. Even with a moderate allowance for excess of cost over the estimate, Mr. Nowrojee's saving becomes so small as to be unimportant. If the Municipality have more money than they need, the first duty is to inquire whether some of the taxes do not press heavily on the tax-payer ; whether the tax on articles of food cannot be reduced, or that unjust tax on insurance companies—a tax indefensible in its amount on any grounds—cannot be lessened. If not, there are many things which the city needs much more than it requires a palatial building on the Esplanade—and Government would permit nothing to be built there which was not architecturally an ornament.

In the first place, the interests of health and of decency demand that accommodation be made for the poor class to meet the daily calls of nature. So utterly inadequate are conveniences of this kind in Bombay at present, that not only is the whole foreshore made a latrine of, but if one pulls down a house, or leaves vacant for a few days a plot of ground in any part of the city, it is immediately used for this purpose. The footpath by the side of the market has been covered with shops by the Municipality, not for the sake of a revenue, as has been suggested, but simply because the poor, in want of any other accommodation, made a nuisance of this footpath. The basin at Apollo Bunder and the foreshore at Mody Bay are used by thousands daily for the same purpose, to the detriment of the health of the city and to the disregard of decency. Must this state of things continue, and the spare Municipal funds be spent in providing a handsome building for the few officers and the clerks of the Municipality ? If the disinterested members of the Town Council think this crude process of manuring beneficial to the empty plots of land and to the foreshore of the town, we would call their attention to the gutters of the streets. These gutters, which carry not only the storm waters, but also the waste dirty water from the houses, are not generally paved, and the consequence is that this filthy water sinks into the ground. To this is largely owing the fevers, the seeds of which fill the air when a hot sun warms up the gutters. Is it not more important to see that all the gutters of the town are properly paved, so that they can be daily swept with brooms, and kept tolerably clean, than that the Municipal Council should meet in a fine building on the Esplanade ? But if decency and health are of no account compared with the satisfaction of seeing the Municipal authorities installed in a magnificent edifice on the Esplanade, how about roads ? When are the present narrow roads to be widened and the rupees which the Town Council must spend on an architectural office in a conspicuous position would go far to widen Abdool Raymon-street—an improvement greatly needed in the interests of health and convenience, and one, too, which will soon be imperative, and later on be much more expensive than now. The city needs a broad thoroughfare from the centre of the native town to the market far more than the Municipal officials need a new building. If the money which the late Commissioner's sparing hand left accumulated requires investment, it could not be invested where the whole people would get the benefit of it more surely than in widening Abdool Raymon-street. By a judicious use of four lakhs, we believe that this narrow crowded thoroughfare could be made a fine avenue ; whole properties would be taken, of which only a part would be needed for the road, and the remaining portion, as affording frontage on the widened thoroughfare, would sell for enough often to pay the cost of the whole. Our new Municipal Commissioner could do nothing better for the town than to make a judicious use of the sum at the disposal of the Municipality in widening this street.

But if health and convenience and decency are of no account, and the surplus funds taken by the Municipality from the tax-payers are to be put into a palatial Municipal Hall, then that hall must be open to the citizens of Bombay for public meetings. They have a right to demand this, and they will protest against their money being put into a hall in which their mouths are to be stopped. If the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Town Council think that difficulties would arise, we would refer them to Calcutta, where the Town Hall is in charge of the Municipal authorities, and where no difficulties have arisen, though that hall has been used by the public for the very purpose for which our Town Hall was refused by the late Governor. It is a mockery to talk of the privilege of free speech when Government closes the only hall where more than a handful of people can be addressed. A few years ago our late Governor, in humble subserviency to the supposed wishes of the Supreme Government, refused the use of the Town Hall for a meeting to protest against the Licence Tax ; and yet before a year had passed the principles which were advocated in the Circus Tent to which the people were driven were accepted by the Government which adopted that inequitable taxation, and by the Ministerial leaders at home, who, in the interests of their party refused at first to condemn the unjust legislation. The inhabitants of Bombay are not disloyal ; any speaker who attempted to suggest disloyalty to a Bombay audience would be hooted off a platform before the police would have time to get hold of him. If, therefore, the money taken from the tax-payers is to be spent in a Municipal building, we must have a Municipal Hall—a hall for the people, where public meetings may be held to discuss any subject, or to protest against any proposed legislation. As stated above, we think that there are many things more needed than a Municipal building ; we think that the present Municipal offices are in a good position, convenient for the people, and sufficiently commodious for the Municipal officials ; and the rent is moderate. We are confident that any building for the purpose, put up by the Municipality itself, will cost the city much more than is paid now ; but if we *are* to have a Municipal building, it must contain a public hall which shall be open to the meetings of the citizens of Bombay. This would be the only reasonable excuse for spending Municipal funds for this object, when so many other more pressing claims are demanding attention.

A SUIT has been recently instituted in the High Court which may be expected to afford a very interesting trial. The parties belong to a large firm of native Commissariat contractors ; and the trial will probably show how much ground there is for the popular belief that the settlement of Commissariat and other Government contracts is often influenced by other and less worthy considerations than the best interests of the State. The matter is one of accounts ; and if the case comes to trial the books of the firm will have to be overhauled, and the witnesses submitted to an interesting examination upon the items. One member of the firm, being dissatisfied with the statement of accounts prepared by the two members who had charge of the books, has filed a suit against his twenty-one partners, alleging that large amounts have been misappropriated or devoted to purposes of which he had no knowledge, and praying that he may be allowed access to the books of the firm, and that a full statement of its affairs may be drawn up. A similar suit was instituted at the latter end of 1870, but the dispute was settled without the matter being brought to trial. Some particulars of the plaint in the present case are given in another column.

THERE is a vexed question in regard to the Bombay Army which for the last ten years has from time to time been under the consideration of the military authorities of this Presidency. It refers to the expediency or otherwise of offering a certain number of young native gentlemen direct commissions in the native army, which they would thus join as officers, without the drudgery of previous service in the ranks. It is done in Bengal, and therefore why not do it in Bombay, is one argument commonly employed by those who favour it. It was a special hobby of Lord Napier of Magdala, when he was Commander-in-Chief of Bombay ; and after his time his successor, Sir Augustus Spencer, took the matter up, and was very anxious that the plan should be carried into effect. We hear that the subject—which hitherto in this Presidency has never advanced beyond the preliminary stage of discussion—is now under the consideration of the new Commander-in-Chief, who would like to see what the effect of a few of these direct commissions would be. Now, it seems to us that there are one or two points in connection with this matter about which a distinct understanding ought to be arrived at. For instance, is it settled to what class of native gentry it would be advisable to give commissions ? If it is proposed to attract "young chiefs and native gentlemen of good family," as Lord Napier always hoped, into the Bombay Army, it would be as well to be certain that we can hold out sufficient inducement to those classes to enter our service. As everybody knows, the present generation of native officers are a capable, loyal, and eminently respectable body of men. They are treated with respect and consideration, have good prospects, and receive good pay. That is to say, a man who enlists on a monthly stipend of seven rupees, and gradually raises himself to be a jemadar on fifty rupees a month, and finally to be a subadar on a hundred rupees a month, has attained the summit of his ambition, and is a prosperous and contented man. But the case is very different when a jemadarship and fifty rupees a month, with a house in the lines, are offered to a young native chief. It must be owned that something more will have to be held out before we can hope to see the youthful aristocracy of this country vieing with each other for direct commissions in the line. So it must of necessity be conceded that the pay which at present is thought very good by a jemadar who has worked his way upwards through the ranks, would be quite inadequate for the wants of a young native gentleman. In fact, special pay would have to be granted to the new class of native officers ; they would live in separate bungalows like their European comrades ; they would pay mess subscriptions, and use the mess to the extent of playing billiards, listening to the band, and reading the papers. Now, we have no wish to say anything against this state of things. Nor in truth do we think there is very much to be said for it. But it is just as well that those who desire the innovation should look the question honestly in the face, and find out what they really mean when they talk about "direct commissions for young native gentlemen of good family." First settle precisely the pay that will accompany the new commissions, and the position their holders will occupy in respect to the European and native officers of the regiment, and then look that it would be below the dignity of the State to make inadequate provision for a position which itself had created. But if it be really desired to find an outlet for the military energies and talents of young native gentlemen, there is to hand a far simpler way than providing them with direct commissions in the regular regiments of the native army. There are many irregular corps, many local corps in which these young gentlemen might be usefully employed. There is at present a constant drain of European officers from native regiments to officer the local regiments which nearly every petty protected Prince in this country keeps up. Let these European officers be returned to their own regiments—where they are grievously required—and let their places be filled by young native gentlemen who may be desirous of military employment. This will effect two most desirable objects. It will secure the return to their proper regimental duty of a number of officers who at present are only soldiers in name, and it will in some measure furnish employment for the superfluous energies of a number of well-born natives who would never be at home in our regular army. And therefore we think the idea is worthy of consideration.

IN spite of its many odious features, there is no doubt but that there is a strong feeling of patriotism at the bottom of Nihilism. In no instance has the life of a minister or administrator been attempted, no matter how close his connection with the ruling autocracy, provided that in other things he had been a true son of Holy Russia. No one hunted down the Nihilists with more actual brutality than did General Gourko during the term of his Governorship of St. Petersburg ; but he was saved by his magnificent reputation for soldierly daring in the Turkish war. Their enmity towards the German Todleben was turned aside by the immortal defence of Sebastapol his genius had rendered possible. Ignatieff is the prophet of the most exaggerated autocracy. It is nearly impossible to conceive a man in Russia against whom the Nihilists should more certainly direct their murderous weapons ; but the apostle of Panslavism has been the least troubled amongst Russian statesmen by their machinations. The whole bitterness of the party of revolution is directed against the Emperor. He, the father of his people, is its greatest enemy. He, who is the highest expression of the Panslavic idea, gave a constitution to the Bulgarians, but refuses it to the trusty Moscovs, who are ever ready to fight and die for him. It is nearly impossible that discontent based on the latter consideration should not find an echo in the ranks of the army. That more than republican opinions have found a place amongst the soldiery is well-known. Immediately after the victorious campaign in the Balkan Peninsula six non-commissioned officers were put on their trial at Odessa, and sentenced to exile for life, in consequence of the revolutionary doctrines they were proved to have disseminated. In December, 1878, twenty private soldiers were similarly sentenced at Odessa. In April of the same year five officers of the Imperial Guard at St. Petersburg were arrested whilst printing treasonable proclamations. In May Lieutenant Dubrovin was executed, as an accomplice of the murderer Solovieff. In August ten seamen of the Black Sea Fleet were tried for a plot to blow up the Emperor at Nicolaieff, and one of them, the boatswain Davidenko, was hanged. In September a number of officers were arrested in different parts of the country, and exiled. This was at the beginning of the most serious movements on the part of the Nihilists, and secresy had not been so established as now. There is every reason to believe that the doctrines of the revolution are quite as extended in the Russian army now as then. Indeed, the flight of the Emperor from the Winter Palace, where, surrounded by 40,000 troops, Alexander II. always thought himself most safe, is generally connected with a belief in the mind of his successor that he is in much greater security at Gatchina with a few hundred Cossacks. The Horde of the Don will probably soon become as politically advanced as the rest of the army ; and then Alexander III. will have no resource but to entrust his sacred person to a body-guard of Tekke Turcomans.

THE SEASON AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.).

JUNE 27.

NOTHING very startling has taken place here since I last addressed your readers. Visitors are daily pouring in, and in a few days we shall have entered upon a round of amusements which, unfortunately, comes only once a year, like Christmas. Two "Stable Lotteries" have been held at the Cubbon Rooms, both of which are said to have been well-attended, and bidding was brisk. I regret to say that one of the gentlemen-jocks here, Mr. Going, R. H. A., had a very serious fall at the course the other morning, when practising at the hurdles, and broke his collar-bone, I hear. As Mr. Going generally rides in a large number of the events, this is a great pity. Bowen, the well-known jockey, has also been unwell ; but I fancy he will soon be all right again, and be able to fulfil his engagements. By the departure of Major LeMarchant, R. H. A., and Captain Bourke, A. D.-C. to the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, the Race Club loses two of its warmest supporters. Grey Friar, the property of the former, one of the best steeple-chasers on this side of India, is now for sale. At the course itself, preparations are going on apace ; and every thing will be in tip-top order when the real day arrives—the 18th July, I think. Of course, I shall forward you accounts of the races when they take place.

The Gymkhana "woke up" last Thursday. I say "woke up," because although there have been many people left behind, who were unable to go to the hills, it did not make any efforts to relieve the monotony of the place during all that time that more fortunate people were enjoying themselves at Ooty. However, a grand cricket match was arranged on the day afore-mentioned—the Gymkhana Club *versus* the 57th Royal Tigers, the latter being ignominiously defeated by an innings. The Hampshire boys possess a great cricketing reputation, and their defeat is attributed to a badly-selected team. Many strong bats were not included in the eleven because the officers wished to play. I believe a return match is to be played. We have also another famous club here, which goes by the high-sounding title of "The Star and Garter." The gentlemen of this club have lately played the same regiment, being beaten in the first match by one wicket, and winning the second by a whole innings.

The Gymkhana also entertained the public to an evening's athletic sports yesterday. There were several very good pony and horse races, while the *Chariot Race* (I think it went by that name) caused no end of fun. There is some talk of a regatta next month. The Ulsoor Lake of an evening is quite alive with boats, especially on Fridays when a band plays. So you see, we are quite lively, though the weather is not quite the thing, and we have a plague of fleas.

In the shape of theatrical performances, the Clara Stanley Troupe performs for the first time to-night or to-morrow ; there are two military performances ; and last but not least, the young ladies and gentlemen of one of our largest educational institutions here have a grand entertainment on the *tapis* ; they are to be assisted by well-known amateurs. But why has not our Dramatic Society come to the front ? The Society has amateurs of the first water, and nothing could be easier than to get up a new piece altogether, or repeat one of those already acted and so well received.

Now that the place itself is more lively, some of the public bodies and public men feel inclined the same way. Those much-maligned men, the Municipal Commissioners, are coming out, there being (for the first time since the last dispute about the lighting contract) quite a lively meeting at the Board's premises last week. During Dr. Orr's *régime*, most of the Commissioners were masters of only two words—"Yes" and "No," *i.e.*, whenever the Doctor said "Yes" they followed, and whenever he thundered forth a "No," they meekly echoed the syllable. But since his departure, most of these gentlemen have found their tongues ; and it is to be hoped they will not again allow themselves to be brow-beaten as they once were. The Government has refused to grant any gratuity or pension to Dr. Orr for Municipal services.

Another public man has been endeavouring to distinguish himself lately. Our daily newspaper had the insolence to advise Colonel Benson, the Commandant of the local civic corps, to take advantage of a recently promulgated Government order to get clothing locally, instead of sending for it all the way home. I must tell you that the B. R. V. are in a terrible state of shabbiness—not *shoddyness*—from want of clothing ; and I agree with another correspondent who writes to one of your contemporaries and says that the volunteers ought to be disbanded if they cannot be better treated. Colonel Benson replied to this letter, but for the life of me I could not make out the meaning Colonel is satisfied, as the many above referred to devoted about two columns to showing him up, just apparently what he wanted. There is, however, a better time coming for the B. R. V. A recent telegram informs us that the Madras Government is to take the corps over from the Mysore State. I do not think anything like the present state of affairs will long be allowed to exist under the new *régime*.

The Mysore State Railway, which was opened with so much *éclat* some few months ago by the Maharaja of Mysore, is meeting with great patronage, as shown by the returns. The line will soon be completed to Mysore Town, when the reign of the old daks and transits will be over for ever. The line is laid through a beautiful country, most parts of which abound with game of every description ; very many ardent lovers of sport are frequent visitors to these places. It is reported—with what truth I cannot say—that some dissatisfaction exists among the employes, owing to several of the best posts being given away to outsiders. This should be looked to.

Trade in Bangalore is not paying, it would appear, for no less than three native shops, and large ones too, have stopped business lately. It is owing to the inhabitants competing with local tradesmen in supplying the wants of the public. Somehow or another the former are able to undersell the latter very greatly.

The Daily Post has become the property of a gentleman who has long been connected with this Province. Mr. Hayes has edited many local journals ; and I read that during the mutiny he was thanked by Lord Canning for the material support he gave in strengthening the hands of the Government during that great crisis. The *Examiner*, also the property of Mr. Hayes, has been converted into a tri-weekly edition of the above paper. The Mysore Province has earned quite a notoriety as to its newspapers. Every year sees a smash of one, or a change of proprietorship.

The 14th King's Hussars are to come back to Bangalore after all, and right welcome will they be. We have the 1st Light Cavalry here in their stead. It is evident that both men and horses must have seen some hard service during the late Afghan Campaign, judging from their condition just now. They are picking up rapidly, however, having been able to be present at the Proclamation Parade. Writing of the Proclamation Parade, reminds one of the late Mr. Adam. When he last passed through Bangalore to Mysore to be present at the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore, everyone who came in contact with him admired his amiable qualities ; and it was confidently expected that he would have added *éclat* to the Bangalore season by spending that time here. But it was not to be. The Hon'ble William Huddleston, who was proclaimed Governor the other morning, is reported to be a strict recluse ; so it is not likely he will come here.

General Payn, who has just returned from Ooty, has made some changes in his personal staff. Captain Pollock acts as Military Secretary ; and a better appointment could not have been made. The General is lucky in having such a long spell in his acting appointment, while Sir Frederick Roberts is dining out and speechifying at home. But he is very popular, and everyone is glad of it.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53.

"A mirror wherein passed to and fro the images of the ancient days.—*Chaldee Manuscript.*

THE Book of Gombroon has lain in Bombay for one hundred and twenty years ; and it is almost in perfect condition and legible, thanks to the paper-maker, the ink with which it is written, the large round hand of the scribe, and thanks also to the zealous interest of those who have kept it among their archives and transmitted it safely from generation to generation. If all the books in Bombay were printed or written on such paper, we would have no fear of their future condition. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. That which the locust hath left the caterpillar hath eaten, that which the caterpillar hath left the cankerworm hath eaten, and the palmerworm and white-ant will devour the residue. If things go on as they are, we are safe in saying that in the year 2000 every book now in Bombay will have crumbled into dust or leaf-mould, except the *Birds of Asia*, which may still maintain a feeble and fluttering existence on the tables of the Asiatic Society. We except also the holograph Wellington and Contemporary Despatches, in the Secretariat, which have been, as respects climate and insects, *carefully* bound in 8 vols. morocco, by a late Secretary to Government ; and, no doubt, if well kept, they will defy the lapse of time and the fingering of visitors. Every reader in the public libraries of Bombay will bear us out that the leaves of many of the books are as brittle as tinder. You must take them up tenderly ; and woe betide the unlucky wight who, at the tenth hour, when deep sleep falleth upon men, foldeth down the corner of the leaf he is perusing, for when he next openeth the tome, the dog-ear will drop to the ground, a silent monitor to remind him not only of the ravages of the monsoon and the white-ants, but of his own stupid and unpardonable act. And as for newspapers, we quo... fect consecutive series... years. If it does we ha... This is much to be depr... doubtedly come in the prog... everything connected with its ... servation of its public muniments ... with more zeal and interest than a... our University and all those seats of lea... are rising around us mean anything, they ... that men will come forth from their walls who will ask the question how Bombay comes to hold the pre-eminent position it does as a city among the nations of the East, what were the means and who were the individuals who helped to accomplish this great end.

HISTORY NOT ANTIQUARIANISM.

Why should this species of knowledge be relegated to the domain of antiquarianism, as if the history which God has given us for our profit were a collection of tinpots, rusty pans, and old-wives' fables ? History surely has nobler uses than this ; and the English have nothing to hide in regard to the part they have played in the history of Western India. No injury can possibly accrue to the natives by a knowledge of the past. Let them know that their ancestors were plundered by the Peishwas almost within the memory of man, and their heads beaten with wooden mallets, and that they had never a piece they could call their own ; that the land which now waves with rich harvests of grain and cotton was once overgrown with weeds ; and that their masters were such tyrants and oppressors, that industry itself ceased to be a virtue, and men were driven to the open country, to fight for existence like the wild beasts of the earth. These were the days in Bombay when there were no meetings of Town Council, nor in Poona drives in open carriages to Bamboorda. They will be all the better for this knowledge ; the seeds of philanthropy and religion will then fall on a kindlier soil, and the men who are now suspicious of you will become your friends and allies, helpers in the great work of the regeneration of mankind. The natives of this country are not more unwilling than we are to the lessons of history. They only need educating in it ; and for them the history of Western India must surely be more interesting than, say, the Conquest of Peru, or even the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

The text which has called forth this sermon is a small one, for it would be difficult to select a place less known, or less fitted to awaken an interest of any kind in the reader. You cannot get excited about Gombroon (1), for the history of a small factory on the Persian Gulf, subordinate to Bombay, at a time when Bombay itself was not above the level of mediocrity, is certainly not attractive. And yet from 1621 to 1759 successive relays of Englishmen were sent to its inhospitable shores, to help to build up somehow, not even in India itself, the fabric of the Indian Empire. For the Englishmen of those days stuck at nothing. Persia was in anarchy : there was bad trade ; there was nothing but disease ; there was nothing but death. But still the procession up the Straits of Ormus went on, of those belated victims, doomed to die.

MORTALITY BILLS.

The scene opens with Danvers Graves, President ; Wood, Percival, and Wents, council. A few days pass, and the black camel which kneels at every man's door (2) comes for Graves. Graves mounts, obedient to the summons. Then it kneels for Percival ; then for Wents. They all, at intervals, ride away to the silent land.

Emboldened by success, it came for Wood. Wood was tough ; looked the grisly undertaker in the face, and probably said with Wycliffe, "Go away ! I shall not die, but live and declare the works of the Lord," or more probably he said, "I shall live, make money, and sell piece-goods." The brute this time does not kneel, merely makes a feint of doing so, curls the lip, snarls, groans, and passes on. Wood was saved by the skin of his teeth ; in his own words, "through the mercy of God, who thought fit to prolong my life, for the enjoyment (I hope) of a more agreeable climate."

The fittest survive ; sometimes they do. It is not a bad thing, however, in qualifying for this competition for existence to have a strong heart, stout lungs, and a steady pulse ; in other words, to be sound in wind and limb. But Wood was so nearly dead that Dr. Forbes gave him up, and Brabazon Ellis at Bussorah, believing that he too had drunk of the promotion wine, becomes almost hilarious, and writes all imaginable compliments to his supposed successor, taking good care to warn the *locum tenens*, whoever he might be, black or white, not to break a seal or touch dead men's effects until a properly covenanted servant arrives. The scene changes. A fresh batch of Civil Servants from Bombay, consisting of Douglas, Sedgwicke, Secker, and Parsons, soon make good the deficiency, take their places at the Council Board, examine accounts, and sign their names in token of the correctness thereof. But still man is mortal. We observe a gap where the name of Sedgwicke ought to be—between the other signatures—left vacant for him by the coming man. Alas ! not this journey. An entry, a few days farther on, tells us the reason, laconic enough, "Mr. William Sedgwicke departed this life of nervous fever and fits." So the gap still stares us in the face in 1881, a *memento mori*. In these days every epithet of deserved abuse was heaped on Gombroon. They may all, however, be summed up in the sailor's proverb :—"There is an inch deal between Gombroon and hell."

The wonder to us is that, under such circumstances, any books at all were kept ; and yet here is a book of 160 pages closely written, of the same shape, but of course not so thick, as a merchant's ledger. When one man laid down the pen, another took it up. Every letter, inward and outward, is copied : what orders were received, what orders given, buying wool, selling drabs, recording visits, noting politics, repairing premises, fitting out ships, reforming drunkards, cash received ; each item, disbursements likewise, month by month, details of servants' wages, stable and garden expenses, accounts examined, and attested by the holograph signatures of the survivors or survivor.

The year 1752 was *annus mirabilis*. It had only 354 days in it ; and yet we have here over 200 entries, many of them pages in length neatly written under as many days.

Such are some of the prosaic details of which this volume consists ; but it was by such methods the Englishman gained standing ground in the East. Not all the glory belongs to Clive and Wellington. By unknown men, and in places equally unknown, the battle was fought and the foundation laid of the Indian Empire. They had almost none of our advantages, though they helped to make them. They worked in obscurity and they died in obscurity, mute and inglorious if you will, but not unheroic as they laid themselves down to sleep on the desert of Oman.

THE INKSTAND.

Amid these sombre shadows there is a gleam of human activity and misdirected energy. As often happens in an emergency or big disaster, some one is found busying himself with the veriest trifles. As in the catastrophe on the Bhore Ghaut, some years since, where poor Howard was killed, the gentleman next him, extricating himself (besmeared with blood) from the débris of the broken train, was confronted by his servant, weeping bitterly, and bearing in his hand the fragments of a cigar-box, the cause of all his loud lamentation. But we proceed. The new comers from Bombay take their respective seats at the Gombroon Council table, and resolutely proceed to overhaul the accounts. The fact gradually dawns upon them that from the property of the East India Company a silver inkstand is missing. We are left in doubt as to whether it was solid silver, German silver, or Britannia metal—two species of bi-metallism that gave the world much trouble in the eighteenth century. On this the depositions are silent. It *apparently* existed once, but not in the memory of man ; but nevertheless year by year in the annual balance of accounts a substantial asset of the factory. It could not walk away of itself. Mr. Wood does not aver that it was stolen. It could not wear away like napery ; or old knives in India, reduced to attenuated shadows by grinding and attrition. What if Wood melted it down into bangles for his aunt, or domiciled it with his uncle. In any case is not this a crime of the first magnitude, to be punished by the judges ; fraud, culpable carelessness, breach of trust, falsification of accounts, and all that sort of thing ?

We know not whose lynx eyes were instrumental in making this great discovery. Was it Douglas or Secker ? Or the young writer Parsons, urged on to glorious issues ? There is a proverb about new brooms.

"May 25, 1753. In the accounts of household furniture, there appearing sundry articles which are actually worn out, and also an Inkstand in the account of plate which Mr. Wood declares he has never seen since his arrival, as do the linguist and factory brokers who have been thirty years in the factory, it is now agreed that they be write off and particular mention be made of the standish in our next advices to the Honourable President and Council."

So the Inkstand was written off in Gombroon, and nobody was hanged. When the waves reached our city there would be some commotion ; but they would soon expend themselves, and find their level on the bastions of Bombay Castle. We have seen that men were not immortal in Gombroon. We now see that they were not infallible. "1752, Oct. 5.—Account salary for one month and six days' salary due to Henry Sewage, Esquire, on his departure, included by mistake in the salary bill dated 31st July last, and now paid back, Rs. 120."

ETCETERA.

The two great bugbears of these times, which have become serious realities in our own, were the Russians and the Afghans—*Offgoons*, a *bizarre* spelling which may please some of the disciples of Sir William Jones or Dr. Hunter. Both the India House and Bombay were extremely anxious to know about the Russians ; and the Gombroon factory furnished them with all needful information on the sales of Russian piece-goods and other

TELEGRAMS.

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, JULY 1.

A testimonial was presented to-day to the Chief Constable, Mr. Rustomjee Pallonjee (who has been transferred to Mallegaon) by the residents of the Camp in Deolali.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The latest advices from Ireland state that owing to evictions being still carried out at Mitchelstown, the riots there have been renewed, in the course of which thirty people have been wounded.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The House of Commons last night resumed the debate upon the Irish Land Bill. The Government accepted an amendment that the Land Bill should apply to existing leases in cases where these are opposed to the spirit of the Land Act of 1870. The Conservative members are exasperated at this.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, JUNE 30.

The Metallic Conference re-assembled here to-day; but nothing of importance transpired, and the meeting was adjourned until Saturday next.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS.

ALGIERS, JUNE 30.

The Arabs opposed the landing of some French troops at Sfax to-day, and during the affray that ensued the French Consul was wounded.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Agra, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 29th.

PORT SAID, JUNE 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kangra, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 29th.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras 4⅛

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1 7 11-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 86

4½ do. do. 92½

3 per cent. Consols for account 101⅛

5 do. French Rentes 119½

Bar Silver 51⅛

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes ..... £14,800,000, Dec. £400,000

Bills Discounted ..... £23,000,000, Inc. £2,900,000

Bullion ..... £27,200,000, Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrival—Annandale.

Departure—Lord Eslington.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JULY 1, 5-45 p. m.

French mail steamer Djemnah, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPH NOTICES.

HANGU, JUNE 30, 8-40 p. m.

Office closed.

VEPERY, JULY 1, 10 a. m.

Office opened in Vepery, Madras.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	79·9 Farht.
,, 10 a.m.	79·1
,, 2 p.m.	77·7
,, 4 p.m.	79·0

THURSDAY NIGHT, JUNE 30.

,, 10 p.m.	80·4

CAPTAIN G. HILDEBRAND, Royal Engineers, Military Works, Umballa Division, has been appointed to succeed the late Major Pierson as Secretary of the Defence Committee.

MR. C. P. CARMICHAEL, of the North-West Provinces Board of Revenue, goes home for the months in August. During his absence Mr. Cairns Daniell, Commissioner of Benares, will, we hear, act on the Board of Revenue. The appointment was offered to Mr. J. Simpson, C.S., Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, who, however, declined it, as he himself was going on leave.

A COMMITTEE consisting of Major-General N. G. Campbell, R.A., Brigadier-General G. Leslie, R.E., and Major E. T. Hume, is shortly to meet at Simla to draw up rules for the guidance of commanding officers of mounted corps in the condemnation of harness and saddlery.

OUR Lahore contemporary states that there are some indications that the new palace for the Viceroy at Simla is about to be commenced. Preliminary preparations in the shape of grants of petty contracts for the supply of material, &c., required in the construction of the building, are being given out by the executive engineer in charge.

MR. GUNPUTRAO NARAYEN LAUD, the State Karbari of Suchin, which is under the Surat Agency, has been nominated to the post of Chief Karbari of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wudwan, in Kattyawar.

ONE of the Commissariat contractors has brought a suit in the High Court, accusing some of his co-partners of falsifying the accounts of the firm. The plaintiff is Eduljee Muncherjee Vacha, a Commissariat contractor, and the defendants Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others, who, in 1876, formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Commissariat contractors. The division of profits among the sixteen partners was to be as follows:—the profits of contracts which were to be executed in the island of Bombay were to be divided into 115 shares and apportioned among them according to the number of shares allotted to each; while the profits of contracts to be performed out of Bombay, and of the jail and hospital contracts, were to be divided into 79 shares and apportioned among seven partners, including the plaintiff, who were considered to be more important and influential than the rest. From 1877 to 1880 two of the partners died; others ceased to have any interest in the firm; and so some of the remaining partners got their sons and other relations into the partnership, until the number of partners rose to twenty-two, and the profits became divisible into 126 instead of 115 shares. The management of the business of the partnership and the keeping of the accounts was entrusted to Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and Framjee Hormusjee Commissariatwalla, the first two defendants. Some of the partners attended to the purchasing of goods and stores for the purposes of the partnership; a few assisted in the routine work; while the rest did nothing. In April, 1880, balance sheets for the previous years were prepared by the first two defendants, which the plaintiff says he and other partners signed on the representation made by the first two defendants that they were true and correct accounts. He had since discovered that they contained fictitious entries which had been made in the partnership books in order to defraud the other partners, and that large sums of money had been fraudulently misappropriated by the two defendants, the first of whom was alleged to have tampered with some of the partnership books. The plaint referred to has been accepted as a long cause; and the case will probably come on for hearing in its turn on the list of contested cases.

THE Government of Bombay have in two recent instances recently been at cross purposes with the High Court. The latter in December, 1875, dismissed with costs, an appeal preferred by the Government from a decision of Mr. H. M. Birdwood, then District Judge of Surat, in what is known as the Kabilpur case. The plaintiffs in that case, villagers of Kabilpur, situated in the Surat collectorate, brought a suit against the Bombay Government, alleging that they and their predecessors in title had enjoyed the proprietorship of the village for several centuries at a fixed rent, and praying for a declaration that the enhanced assessment proposed to be levied by Government was illegal, and that they (plaintiffs) were entitled to the proprietorship of the village. Mr. Birdwood passed a decision against Government; and the High Court upheld it on appeal. In another case, known as the Visalpur case, the villagers of Visalpur, situated in the Surat taluka, brought a suit against Government before Baron Larpent, District Judge of Surat, complaining that Government had wrongfully enhanced the assessment on their village for the revenue years 1871-72 from Rs. 28 to Rs. 1,155; and praying for a declaration that Government had no right to levy a higher assessment, and that the Government notices to raise the assessment were illegal. Baron Larpent gave judgment against the Government; and the High Court upheld it, dismissing in April, 1879, the appeal of Government, as in the Kabilpur case, with costs. Not satisfied with these two decisions of Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill, Government desired to appeal from them to the Privy Council. On the application of the Advocate-General on behalf of Government, Sir Charles Sargent (then acting Chief Justice) and Mr. Justice Melvill granted in November, 1879, a rule *nisi* in each of the above cases, requiring the villagers to show cause why the Government should not be given leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the judgments of the Court. Those rules, granted more than a year-and-a-half ago, came on for argument on Wednesday last before Sir M. R. Westropp and Mr. Justice Melvill. Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rules in both cases, with costs, holding that there was no substantial question of law involved in the cases, and that they were otherwise not fit cases for appeal to the Privy Council.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Rawalpindi, under date June 28:—A comet has been visible here since the 26th in the early part of the night. Its situation is N. N. W. Position upright, tail not distinctly defined. It resembles the comet seen in India in 1858. Our contemporary says that the comet referred to was seen from the neighbourhood of Calcutta at 4 a. m., on the same day about 25° above the N. N. E. horizon. It was also observed by Colonel Tennant at 3-45 a.m. Its right ascension was nearly that of Capella, or 10 Camelopardi, and the tail, which is a wide one, was at the time of Colonel Tennant's observation pointing very nearly to Polaris. The comet is reported to have been seen from several other places in the Punjab.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that the approaching installation of the young Gaekwar of Baroda at the end of the year will probably be the occasion of another of those grand *tamashas* which are occasionally carried out there on so large and liberal a scale. The last of the sort was on the occasion of His Highness' marriage, some eighteen months ago; and then a very large number of European guests were invited from all parts of the Presidency, and found in everything, from food to amusements, including carriages to drive about in. Whatever it may be at other times, Baroda in the cold weather, with pig-sticking, cheetah-hunting, and shooting in the day time, and dances and dinners at night, is very enjoyable, and few of those who went before are likely to throw away the chance, if they have it, of going again.

PEOPLE in Kabul, according to accounts received by the Lahore paper, say that Abdul Rahman is the most unpopular of all the Barukzye Sirdars. The unpopularity is said to be owing to the Amir's almost daily imprisonment of influential chiefs, and his prompt way of confiscating their property. "In some cases, however, the punishments appear to be well deserved; and it has yet to be shown that the Amir's severity is not on the whole fully justified by the state of society. For example, General Saifudin Khan appears to have paid a fine of three lakhs, on condition of being released from imprisonment; but we believe that Saifuddin was some time ago, found guilty of having embezzled public money. The reasons of His Highness's present enmity to Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, son of Futteh Mahomed Khan, are less intelligible. His Highness has also confiscated the property, worth five lakhs, of Abdulla Khan; and here again he was within his rights, Abdulla Khan having lately been one of Ayoub's most active lieutenants. Abdulla was killed the other day near Girishk, and left only his quarrel with the Amir as a fruitful legacy to his friends. To make matters worse, the breach between the Amir and Mahomed Jan, the hero of Sherpur, is growing wider than ever. Lastly, we are assured that even the Kohistan people are turning against the Amir of their choice, as he was supposed to be. All this is no doubt serious; but it is quite possible to exaggerate its importance. The best of oriental rulers must govern by fear even more than love; and Abdul Rahman must have found only too many legitimate excuses for interfering with the purses and the persons of his subjects. The really bad sign of the situation is that the Amir's energies never pass the very easy limits of imprisonment and confiscation."

IN an article headed "Madras Reprieved," the *Madras Mail* remarks:—British India contains 899,341 square miles, in which there is a population of 191 millions, or a density of 210 persons per square mile; and it is divided into two governorships, three lieutenant governorships, and four chief commissionerships, all under the general control of the Viceroy or Governor-General. In addition to all this, the Indian Government have the control, more or less, of native states, with an area of 573,516 square miles, and a population of nearly 50 millions; so, one way and another, the Governor-General of India is the supreme ruler of 240 millions of human beings, or of about three times the number of the Czar's subjects, six times the number of the German Emperor's subjects, seven times the number of the Austrian Kaiser's subjects, and eight times the number of Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland. The man at home who talks in an off-hand manner about disestablishing Madras and Bombay [illegible] them down to the status of Bengal, [illegible] more work [illegible] man who should be sentenced to transportation to India for twelve months, during which he should be marched up and down the land, to see with his own eyes, and hear with his own ears, something of what there is for the executive to do yearly, daily, hourly.

MR. JAMES EDGEWORTH INNES, C. S., who died the other day at Lahore from typhoid fever, was the son of Colonel Mcleod Innes, R. E., V. C. Mr. Innes, who was not a strong man, only landed in India at the close of last year, having greatly distinguished himself in the examinations for the Civil Service, and being the senior man of his year in Bengal. He was also an accomplished musician, was possessed of many engaging qualities, and had undoubtedly a brilliant career before him. His early death, just at a time when he had entered on the career for which he had been so long and so carefully trained, is peculiarly sad. It was hoped, last week, that Mr. Innes's illness had taken a turn for the better, but towards the end of the week he had a relapse, and died quietly at sunset on Saturday.

REGARDING the recent disturbances on the Manipuri and Burmese frontier, the Allahabad paper has been furnished with the following particulars:—"The Burmese Raja of Sumjok is chiefly responsible for stirring up the local Kuki tribes to harass the Manipuris. During the summer of 1880 attempts were made by this Raja to induce the Tangkul Nagas to transfer their allegiance to him; but they remained loyal to Manipur, and a Manipuri outpost of 100 men was stationed in their midst at Chattik. A further aggression was made by the occupation of the Manipuri village of Chowhoom by a party of Choomyangs belonging to the Kuki tribes. The Choomyangs stockaded this village, and it was said that they had taken possession of it by the orders of the Raja of Sumjok in December last. A Manipuri force was sent to turn out the Choomyangs; and there was a gathering of the Sumjok people with the tribes on the Burmese side of the line to oppose the Manipuris. Negotiations ensued, and the Sumjok Raja claimed Chowhoom as part of his territory. The negotiations failed; and about the 20th of January last a skirmish took place between the advanced parties of either side. The whole Manipuri force then turned out and drove the Choomyangs from Chowhoom; and the Sumjok force, consisting of Kukis and other tribes, was driven across the frontier. Some further skirmishes took place; but though considerable excitement prevailed among the Manipuris, they were prevented by the efforts of the Political Officer from following up their enemies, and from raiding across the frontier into Sumjok territory, in order to exact reprisals. Towards the end of January these disturbances quieted down, and the Sumjok people retired within their borders. By the middle of February it appeared that all danger of further outbreaks was over. It is evident that these disturbances have been chiefly due to the want of a well-defined boundary line between Manipur and Burmah. Up to the north-ern extremity of the Kubo Valley, the boundary was carefully laid down in 1834 by Captain Pemberton; but from that point the line was merely mathematically drawn in a northerly direction to a range of hills in Manipur. This boundary was made when the country was uninhabited, and does not correspond to any natural features of the country. With a view to prevent these disturbances in future, it is intended next cold weather to send an officer to demarcate the frontier, and the Burmese Government will be invited to send an officer to co-operate with him."

THE Mysore correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"You gentlemen of the Fourth Estate have been made the subject of special prayer at the Kirk in Bangalore, by the acting Chaplain, the Revd. H. Rice, who last Sunday, in praying for the Queen, country, Parliament, governors, &c., included editors of newspapers! It was certainly a novel petition to put up; but the responsibilities of editors are often as heavy as those of "governors and counsellors," and in that light the prayer is very *apropos*. But, unfortunately, two local editors have been going it "hammer and tongs" of late, and Mr. Rice's congregation have devoutly attributed the special supplication in question to their naughtiness and wrangling."

REGARDING the evacuation of Quetta, the *Pioneer* hears that the first step will be the reduction of the garrison to very small limits, and that the advanced post will again be made over to Bombay troops. The stores which had been collected there are being carried back again to India, and as a sign of an impending change, the Ordnance Depôt at Sibi has been abolished. There can be little doubt now that Pishin and Chaman will be evacuated before the close of the year; and then the future of Quetta itself will be decided. Conversancy of a very fierce kind is sure to spring up as soon as the evacuation of the Biluchistan position is broached, and we shall indeed be surprised if Major Baring finds in the Viceregal Council a single supporter of his withdrawal-with-economy policy. The Viceroy will probably trust more to the advice of the experienced soldiers about him than to the declamations of doctrinaires at home; and unless the question is made one purely of party, hopes may still be entertained of the evacuation being prevented. So far no orders have been issued regarding the Quetta garrison; and during the next relief, Bengal troops may go to Biluchistan.

THE *Times* Calcutta correspondent wrote on the 5th June:—"The assertion I made last week that the Ministry, notwithstanding the protests of the Indian Government, had given peremptory orders for the evacuation of Pishin as early as practicable, has been semi-officially contradicted by the *Pioneer*. I believe it will be found that the true state of the facts is as follows:—The Indian Government wished to retain the Pishin Valley; the Ministry objected, although the Members of Council here protested, both collectively and individually, the Commander-in-Chief being especially strong in opposition to the abandonment. When this despatch reached home it evoked a peremptory order that Pishin should be evacuated as early as practicable and Quetta be made the extreme outpost. It is quite possible that the time when the evacuation shall take place is left to the discretion of the Indian Government, which will probably do its utmost to defer the evil day. Indeed, a despatch on the subject was sent home by the last mail, and doubtless many telegrams have recently passed between the India Office and Simla. The fact, then, remains that an early evacuation was peremptorily ordered, although subsequent events may have induced a modification of that order, and the cloudy state of the political atmosphere in Southern Afghanistan may indefinitely retard its accomplishment."

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	15 27	12 52	11 33	12 14
30 Thursday	0 42	..	..	..
July.				
1 Friday	..	1 50	1 23	1 94
Total....	15 69	14 2	11 56	14 8

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT (18th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee...	29·576	87·0	W S W	26	0·03
Surat.....	·692	90·0	N N W	23	0·00
Bombay.	·739	79·1	W	15	0·93
Ratnagiri	·832	77·3	{ W S W 1 fresh.	..	3·96
Karwar	·871	75·1	{ W 1 fresh.	..	2·36
Mangalore....	·906	76·0	calm.	4	2·52
Calicut	·932	77·6	N N E	9	3·46
Cochin	·949	79·0	W N W	3	2·46
Maculipatam..	·888	80·0	S W	..	0·13
Madras.....	·763	95·0	W	9	0·06
Negapatam ..	·807	87·5	S W	11	0·02

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 3.

7 a.m.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 224, 215.
5-30 p.m. Litany.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 255, 12, and 231.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 3.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns, 317, 231, and 196.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 236, 165, and 200.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the ship Berengaria to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal United Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m., and at Prince's [illegible] aboard the S.S. Armenian, at 5 p.m. Carriages will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder to convey seamen to the services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the Ship Lamperts, in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is an additional list of cases relieved by the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Military Relief Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously disbursed up to 1st May.	10,710
Amount remitted to Bhagoo, widow of the Commissariat Inspector Manooee Narayan	30
Do. do. to Saswati, widow of Bapoo Sadashiv, Commissariat Inspector	30
Do. do. to 16 widows and 3 children of camp followers of the Commissariat Department, Rs. 30 each.....	570
Do. do. to 4 widows of camp-followers of Commissariat Department, Rs. 30 each.....	120
Do. do. to I disabled man of do. do.....	50
Do. do. to Shaik Ahmed, father of Dadoo Meya, of do. do.....	30
Do. do. to Mrs. Denton, widow of Sergeant G. Denton, of the 78th Highlanders	100
Do. do. to Saidabee, widow of Ramswamy, camp follower, recommended by the Deputy A. Adjutant General	30
Do. do. to 15 widows and 1 son of camp-followers of the Poona Horse, Rs. 30 each.....	480
Do. do. to 2 disabled men of do., Rs. 50 each.	100
Do. do. to 6 widows of sowars of do., Rs. 100 each	600
Do. do. to 20 widows of soldiers of the 8th Regiment, Rs. 100 each.....	2,000
Do. do. to 8 widows of soldiers of the 13th Regiment, Rs. 100 each.....	800
Do. do. to 1 widow of camp-follower of do...	30
Do. do. to 1 widow of soldier of No. 2 Mountain Battery	100
Do. do. to 1 disabled man of do.	50
Do. do. to 24 widows of soldiers of the 4th Rifles, Rs. 100 each	2,400
Do. do. to 7 widows of soldiers of the 9th Regiment, Rs. 100 each.....	2,300
Do. do. to 1 disabled man of do.	50
Do. do. to Mrs. Fitness, widow of Gunner Fitness, of 19 Battery B Brigade, R.H.A....	100
Do. do. to Mrs. Samuson, widow of Bombardier Sammon, of do.....	100
Do. do. to Salloo, widow of Tent Lascar Tookaram Hybuttee, of do	100
Do. do. to Annie Kelly, widow of Corporal Frank Smith of C. Battery 2 Brigade R.H.A.	100
Do. do. to Chumpa, widow of Lascar Heroo Mallee	100
Do. do. to 54 widows and 4 children of soldiers of the 30th Regiment, Rs. 100 each.	5,800
Do. do. to 1 widow of bhistee of do.....	30
Rs.	26,910

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Military Relief Fund.
Honorary Secretary's Office, Bombay, July 1, 1881.

THE DISEASED MEAT CASES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Cumloo Mahomed and thirteen other butchers were charged before Mr Ryan with exposing for sale diseased meat at the Crawford Markets.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared on behalf of the Municipality. The prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Crawford said that in a great many of the cases there was no attempt at concealing diseased carcases of animals, and he was therefore instructed by the Municipality not to press for a severe penalty against the defendants. He was given to understand that the defendants were prepared to admit the charges, and his Worship would no doubt take that circumstance into consideration when dealing with them. He would mention that the first prisoner was guilty of selling diseased meat in no less than four different cases within the short period of a week. The Health Officer, Mr. Crawford said, was of opinion that the meat was jaundiced in one particular instance, and in other cases was affected with cysts.

The defendants admitted the truth of the charges, but as three of them alleged that they were not at their respective stalls when their meat was taken possession of by the Municipal Officer, and as Mr. Crawford could not adduce evidence as to their being present at their stalls, the magistrate dismissed the charge against them.

The Court then fined Rs. 40 in respect of the four charges admitted by him. Two others who admitted being guilty of two different charges were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

In reply to the magistrate, Mr. Jordan, the meat inspector, said that since these proceedings the butchers had been more careful in the selection of the meat, snd the evil so much complained of by the public was gradually decreasing.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, purifies the breath, stops decay, and imparts a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

BURIAL OF THE REMAINS OF H. H. AGA KHAN.

YESTERDAY afternoon, with much pomp and ceremony of an Eastern character, were borne to their final resting place the remains of His Highness Aga Khan, hereditary chief of the Ismailis and descendant in direct line from "Ali, the Vicar of God." This Persian nobleman was hereditary head of the Khoja sect by virtue of his descent from the "Old Man of the Mountain," an account of whom is given by Marco Polo in his famous "Travels." And now in this nineteenth century we have among us the representatives of this "Old Man," whose followers, peaceful merchants and cultivators, are the successors in unbroken descent of the "Assassains of the Middle Ages." It was these men who in thousands thronged some of the streets of Bombay yesterday afternoon, and made their Sabbath day a day of mourning and of sorrow. The Shia Imamee Ismailis, the sect of Shias to which the Khoja community belong, mourned intensely the death of Aga Khan; for was he not, through Ismail, the descendant of Ali; and was not Ismail the last of the revealed Imams? And is not the *musnud* of the Imamate rightfully held by an hereditary succession of unrevealed Imams, the lineal descendants of Ali, through Ismail, until Ali, who, "as an incarnation of God, is to come before the end of all things to judge the world?" Small wonder, then, that a ceremony such as that which we yesterday witnessed should awaken the traditions and move the grief of a people whose religious life is associated so closely with the lives and deaths of one particular family.

Anyone passing through the streets of the native town yesterday afternoon must have noticed that a large number of the shops were closed. These belonged to Khojas, who in thousands made their way to the *Jamat Khana*, a meeting place of the sect. At each end of this building the roadway was for a long distance densely crowded; and considerable muscular exertion, and the exercise of some degree of patience, were required to enable the visitor to reach the place, for the crowds were quite compact, the rain fell persistently, and the yellow pools and slush of the streets were inconveniently deep. A flight of steps led to a kind of entrance hall; and here it was that the embalmed body of the late Aga Khan lay coffined and placed on a bier, over which there hung a beautiful canopy chiefly of Nature's handiwork, for with the exception of the necessary supports, it consisted of long fringes formed of lovely sprays of the sweet-smelling jasmine, entwined with garlands of red roses. Every foot of ground within this hall was occupied by faithful Shias. Behind the bier, upon a platform, Aga Ali Shah, the eldest son of the late Aga Khan, sat, as it were, in state; but before the removal of the bier and the formation of the funeral procession he spent some time in prayer. Then the cry of "Prepare, prepare" was raised, and there was a sudden rush of men towards the bier, each one anxious to have a part in the holy labour of bearing to the tomb the mortal remains of the unrevealed Imam of the Ismailis. The dense crowd surged outwards, and the bearers of the bier, carried hither and thither by the pressure of the human waves, swirled through the muddy streets. At length the strange procession passed slowly along. First there came a small body of mounted police, headed by a European police officer, Mr. Sweeny. Then followed some hundreds of men bearing upon their heads large trays filled with sweetmeats and fruits, to be distributed at the close of the funeral ceremony. The trays borne by the foremost men were covered with cloths of some richness, but the quality of the coverings gradually decreased towards the rear. After the bearers of sweetmeats came a large number of youths carrying silken banners, richly embroidered, and of great value. Upon the heads of these banners were affixed the representations of hands. These were symbolic of the hands of a saint of the Khojas—Abas, the brother of Hoosein, whose hands were cut off in battle. Closely following the men and youths who carried these flags were a crowd of boys chanting hymns, the burden of which was—*La kila il Allah, Mahomed Russullah*, which being interpreted is: "There is no God but God, and Mahomed is his apostle." This refrain, chanted by so many earnest voices, had a singular but not at all unpleasing effect, for the voices were good and excellent time was kept. A [illegible] which [illegible] procession. They were covered with cashmere and other shawls of great value twisted into fantastic shapes. Two of the horses were covered with stuff of a dark blue colour, and at the sides of each of these animals were suspended a pair of large riding boots; swords also hung at the left side. From the pommels of the saddles of several of the steeds two curved swords were placed, point upwards, lemons being fixed upon the points, in accordance with an ancient custom. After the led horses rode several *moolahs*, chanting in loud voices and with great fervour those portions of the Koran relating to the common lot of man. They halted at intervals, in order, apparently, that their utterances might be given with greater clearness and emphasis. On each side of the *moolahs* were carried flags, chiefly of the colour of the prophet's banner. Next came the bier, behind which walked the sons of the late Aga Khan—Aga Ali Shah, Janghi Shah, and Akbar Shah, the chief mourners. The carriages of Aga Khan brought up the rear of the procession. Although the rain came down in perfect sheets, the narrow streets were closely packed with Mahomedan humanity. Women and children clad in the thinnest of garments stood with apparent contentment, if not enjoyment, under the waterspouts of the houses and watched the cortége pass slowly by. The windows, doorways, and rough balconies of the picturesque but dirty houses were filled with females whose robes of varied and brilliant hues contrasted brightly and pleasantly with the dingy habitations and the louring sky. Through the mud and the rain the procession wended its weary way along 2nd Don Tar-street and through the Jail-road to Mount-road, Mazagon, where, in the large compound of a handsome bungalow lately purchased by his sons, the late Aga Khan's mortal remains found a resting place. Along the route of the procession, and especially at Mount-road, we noticed many Khojas weeping bitterly. As the compound was entered, the chanting of the hymns grew louder, but gradually softened as the tomb was neared. The tomb, as yet incomplete, will be in the centre of a large mosque, the foundations of which are already marked out. A temporary structure was raised over the unfinished tomb, and this a select few of the faithful Khojas were allowed to enter. We ourselves were about to enter, but were prevented by the intimation that the putting off of our boots was one of the necessary preliminaries. We would willingly have divested our feet of their usual coverings, but we had a shrewd suspicion that these coverings were so utterly damp that it would have been impossible to get them on again, a prospect which, considering the unfavourable condition of the soil and the weather, was by no means pleasant. Therefore we perched ourselves upon an eminence composed of dampclay, and endeavoured to see all that was going on. When the flower-canopied bier reached the foot of the stairs leading to the *sanctum sanctorum*, the people around threw upon it copper and silver coins, which were eagerly scrambled for by a number of *fakirs*. If this circumstance had not been connected with a funeral, it would have been amusing.

The remains of the late Aga Khan lie, not in the common soil of Bombay, but in earth brought from Kerbela and other holy places of the Khojas. It is fitting that the bones of a descendant of Ali should lie in the dust of Kerbela—that place which to the Shias "what the neighbourhood of Jerusalem was to early Christendom." Ever now so greatly is the dust of Kerbela esteemed, that pious Shias make it into beads which they handle while they pray, while on especially solemn occasions they drink portions of it as a kind of sacramental cup. Hundreds of men pressed forward just as the bier neared the tomb, and snatched the flowers from the canopy as relics or mementoes. There were present pilgrims from Cutch and Kathiawar, and even from such remote parts of the earth as Zanzibar and Muscat, there being at each of the two last-named places a large and wealthy Khoja community.

The mosque and the tomb in memory of H. H. Aga Khan will be very handsome, and will cost from three to five lakhs of rupees. It is intended that the minarets built there shall be among the highest in India.

The attendants at the ceremony which we have briefly described were, of course, chiefly Shias—Moguls and Khojas—but we noticed others, among them being Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Banajee, Dady Limjee, and Manockjee Cursetjee.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to correct an error which has crept in your report of the above matter in your issue of to-day. I am quite certain that when I applied to Mr. Ryan to make an order with regard to ten blocks of spelter, the subject matter of the suit in the Small Causes Court, His Worship *did not say* that they were stolen property within the definition of section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. In fact, no such words fell from His Worship's mouth; and I was therefore surprised to find that His Worship was made to say what he did not say, and I may add, would not have been justified in saying from the facts before him.—I remain, &c.

15, Eldon Road, July 1. G. S. MANKAR.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions (Special Jury), at 10 a.m.
Football Match, Esplanade, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th:—Cervin (s), from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Singapore (s), to Genoa; Malwa (s), Australia; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Brinkburn (s), Dunkirk.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—Gentlemen of the special jury are reminded that they are required to be in attendance at the High Court, at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Macleod left the dock yesterday.

ASSAULT.—Ignatius De Sa was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Rozalli, woman, and was fined Rs. 10.

FOOTBALL.—There will be a Football Match this evening between the Byculla and the United Football Clubs on the Esplanade, opposite the Band-stand, weather permitting.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Luximon Jewajee, the tindal of a native craft, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of carrying seventy-three passengers in excess of the number his vessel is licensed to carry. He was fined Rs. 25.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Pandoo Dhajee, a domestic servant in the employ of Marcotee Bhaiajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing sundry articles, consisting of wearing apparel, a brass watch, chain, and a gold nose-ring, the property of his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Mahadoo Gunnoo, a ship's day-labourer, who on Tuesday evening last accidentally fell down the hold of the ship Exporter, and died from the injuries he thereby sustained. The verdict was:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the spine, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of a ship."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Natha Rama, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a shawl and two gold rings, belonging to Jan Mahomed Alibux. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.—Kubroodeen Furdoolabhoy was also yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust, in respect of eight gold bangles, valued at Rs. 315, the property of Abdool Cadur Lookmanjee. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—James Macdonald, a European, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company, by travelling on the 29th ultimo from Sholapore to Bombay, in a third-class carriage of a train belonging to the G. I. P. railway company, without having paid his fare. He was fined Rs. 15, *plus* Rs. 5-11, as fare. The prisoner, on admitting he had no means of paying the fine, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment.

BALL AT GUNESH KHIND.—The first ball of the season came off at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, on Wednesday evening last. All the élite of the station were present on the occasion, and everything went off well. The apartments were brilliantly illuminated.—*Poona Observer.*

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association is fixed for the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th October. The prospectus is, as to value, the same as last year, but a few changes in the details of some of the matches have been made. Nos. 11, 12, and 13 of last year become No. 11 of this, and No. 14 of last year is split into Nos. 12, 13, and 14 this year. In the bye-laws a few important alterations have been made. Misses have been excluded from the ties, and the Wimbledon classification of rifles has been adopted. The prospectus has been approved by the Council, and will be issued in the course of a week or two.—*Deccan Herald.*

EXAMINATIONS.—The following is an extract from District Orders by Brigadier General C. T. Aitchison, C.B. Commanding the Di[illegible] have been directed to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the New Secretariat (first storey) at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant, for examination in the native languages:—*Hindustani.*—Major R. J. Watson, 29th Foot; Captain the Hon'ble E. Noel, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade; No. 4161 Private A. Appenhein, 1st Bat. Rifle Brigade; 2nd Lieut. H. F. S. Hodges, 2nd Cavalry; Lieut. H. M. Abud, 11th Regt. N. I.; Captain J. M. Russell, 17th Lancers; Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, 42nd Regt. N. I.; Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, 3rd Cavalry; Major H. C. G. Dugdale, 1st Bat

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Do.	FFF do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins	F do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do.	FF do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do.	FFF do.	„ 11-0	do.
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CALCUTTA		„ Hinde, Allen & Co.
CAWNPORE		„ Cooper Allen & Co.
CALICUT		„ Pierce, Leslie & Co.
COCHIN		„
CEYLON		„ W. M. Smith & Co.
KURRACHEE		„ A. McHinch & Co.
MADRAS		„ Shaw & Winch.
RANGOON		„ Halliday Brothers.
ADEN		„ Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers.

Price Rs. 4½ per dozen pints, in cases of 6 dozen each.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with due attention.
Wholesale and Trade Terms may be obtained from above Agents.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS IMITATIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TROPICAL
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
COMBINING ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, and made to ensure ease, comfort, and ventilation.

CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE, which is also allowed on value-payable parcels.

	Inches long.			Price.
Drab vulcanised cambric coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10
	52	54	56	„ 12
Fine drab Nainsook, very light and durable	46	48	50	„ 12-8
	52	54	56	„ 15
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine drab cashmere, double texture with velvet collar, the best Waterproof made, will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt or tear	46	48	50	„ 30
	52	54	56	„ 32
The Cape ventilating coat, fine drab Lytton cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	„ 20
	52	54	56	„ 22
		50	52	„ 25
"The Ulster," fine drab Nainsook, double texture...		54	56	„ 28
"The Ulster," stout drab twilled Cosmo-cloth, lined with thin woollen plaids, very useful for driving		54	56	„ 28
The Regulation Military Cloak, fine blue princetta cloth, double texture...	48	50	52	„ 38
	54	&	56	„ 42
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, best blue cashmere, double texture	48	50	52	„ 48
	54		56	„ 52
Drab Waterproof Helmets				„ 5
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				„ 5
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons, ...	each Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15,			„ 20
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				„ 7
Brass Eyelets, fitted at, per doz.				„ 3

N. B.—All coats are fitted with storm-tabs at neck, and wrists, ensuring thorough protection against wind and rain.

OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, 3, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs. 40	
In German Silver case with key	„ 60	extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	„ 60	
In fine Silver case with key	„ 60	
In fine Silver case keyless	„ 70	

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs. 25.	
In Hunting cases	„ 30	
In semi-Hunting	„ 35	

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.
We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.
Our House in India was founded in 1842.
And in Europe in 1815.
Every description of both pure and suitable Wines for this climate [illegible] best [illegible]
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
34 8	Chateau Lafite or (After-Dinner)	36 0
28 12	Mouton ... (After-Dinner)	30 0
30 8	„ Rauzan ... (Wines)	32 0
27 12	„ Palmer ... (Wines)	27 0
25 0	„ La Rose ... (Dinner)	26 0
23 0	St. Julien ... (Dinner)	24 0
19 4	Cantenac ... (Wine De Pasto)	20 0
17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite ...	18 8
15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast ...	16 0
17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles ...	18 8
12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay ...	12 8
25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red ...	27 0
21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ...	22 0
15 8	Graves ...	16 0

	BURGUNDY.	
31 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies ...	36 8
28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	30 0
21 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	25 8
21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ...	22 0
28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	30 0
19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	20 8
..	Vermouth ...	20 0

	CHAMPAGNE.	
58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled.. ...	61 0
57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine ...	60 0
..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints ...	38 ..

	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	
45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry ...	47 0
34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice ...	36 0
45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	47 0
34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	36 0

	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
..	Hock, Marcobrunner ...	42 8
..	Liebfraumilch ...	35 8
31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	33 0
26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured ...	27 8
21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing ...	22 0
..	Carlowitz ...	20 ..
..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine ...	31 8

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1, rare old .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior .. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera ...	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink ... ... seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	30 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. .. red seal	34 0
Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	PORT.	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
36 4 ..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle) ...	38 0 ..
26 4	28 4 Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule ...	27 8 29 8
22 0	23 0 Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0 24 0
19 4	21 0 An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0 22 0
14 8	16 4 Spanish Port	15 0 17 0
23 0 ..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	21 0 ..

	LIQUEURS.	
49 0	51 0 Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0 53 4
7 0 ..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4 ..
6 0 ..	Do. Yellow ..	6 4 ..
.. 71 12	Benedictine	13 0
51 4	55 0 Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8 57 8
47 8 ..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8 ..
37 0 ..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8 ..
38 12	40 12 Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8 42 8
26 0 ..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0 ..
30 12 ..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0 ..
.. 27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old.. ..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure ..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 0	„	13 8
11 4	„	11 8
10 8	„	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.
Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ .. .. „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ .. .. „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
16 Gals.	CLARET IN WOOD.	16 Gals.
Hhds.		Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
216 0	St. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Octaves.	131 Gals. Per Jar. Octaves.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	36 4	115 0	246 0	421 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.
We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE DOMBIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. SHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 75, Cumballa Hill.

INSURAN

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE
ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE large sum of upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING is paid annually by this office to the representatives of deceased Policy holders.

THE INVESTED FUNDS for payment of future claims are upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £900,000
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 14, RAMPART ROW.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL...	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL....	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1880	£300,890
„ 1872	£216,303

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,013,143	1873	£2,615,503
1868	£1,579,078	1878	£1,019,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.				

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBA